

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 819.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

WOODFORD, ESSEX.—A BAZAAR in aid of the FUND for the ENLARGEMENT of the WOODFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, will be held in the LARGE ROOM of the CASTLE HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th July, 1861, opening each day at Twelve o'clock.

Admission by Ticket, Sixpence. Refreshments at the ordinary charges.

Trains from Fenchurch-street Station at 10.10, 12.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10. Trains from Bishopsgate Station, 10.0, 12.0, 1.45, 4.15, 5.10.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

THIRTY VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in OCTOBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the first of September. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited. For a Life Governor, 10l. 10s.; annually, 1l. 1s. Life Subscriber, 5l. 5s.; annually, 10s. 6d. The votes increasing in proportion to the Contribution.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, as an APPRENTICE, an active, intelligent YOUTH. He must write a good hand. No premium required.

Apply, A. B., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

DRAPERY BUSINESS for DISPOSAL—In one of the most pleasant situations in one of the most flourishing and delightful of our fashionable towns. A genuine old-established Linendrapery trade, whose average profits for the last five years have been 1,000l. per annum, and which requires only a capital of 1,000l. to work. So good a start seldom offers to an energetic man of west-end taste. The fullest investigation allowed.

First address, A. B., care of Messrs. W. and R. Morley, 36, Gutter-lane, London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced YOUNG LADY, from Twenty-six to Thirty years of age, as an ASSISTANT in the LIGHT DRAPERY and MILLINERY BUSINESS. She will be required to superintend the Show-room, and must be a good Saleswoman. One accustomed to buying Millinery and Fancy Goods will be preferred.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Foster, Porter, and Co., Wood-street, London.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, of a first-class education, a SITUATION as SECRETARY or PRIVATE CLERK to a Gentleman. First-rate reference can be given.

Address, Q. C., Post-office, Cambridge.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, aged Twenty-three, a SITUATION as CLERK or otherwise, whose trustworthiness and perseverance would lead to advancement. Has been accustomed to the routine of a Counting-house, and to business generally, and can have unexceptionable references.

Address, A. W., Post-office, Bridgnorth, Salop.

WANTED, by a highly-respectable YOUNG PERSON, accustomed to business, a SITUATION with a Bookseller, Fancy Stationer, Musician, or in any other light business. A Congregational family preferred. References exchanged.

Address, A. B. C., Post-office, Bridgnorth, Salop.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—The Guardians of a well-educated YOUTH, nearly Seventeen years of age, are desirous of APPRENTICING him in a pious family.

Address, Mr. G. H. Smith, Worthing.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a Chemist who is studying for the Medical Profession, a studious and gentlemanly YOUTH, of pious character, about Sixteen or Seventeen years of age, as APPRENTICE. Every facility will be afforded for the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the business, and assistance and direction in his studies assiduously given. The neighbourhood is healthy and respectable. The only premium required is remuneration for board, &c., during the first six months.

Apply, stating age, &c., to Adolescents, care of Mrs. Danby, Post-office, Edgehill, Liverpool.

A Turnover might be treated with.

BEST COALS, 24s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicit orders for the best Hutton's Wallend Screened, at 24s.; good Seconds at 22s.; and Inland Coals at 21s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliff, E.; and 11, King Edward's-road, Hackney, N.E.

TAILORING and READY-MADES.—WANTED, in a month, in an establishment a few miles from London, a SALESMAN, with a thorough knowledge of the business. References must be unexceptionable.

Apply, J. W., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, by an active, energetic YOUNG MAN, of thorough Business Habits, a SITUATION in a BUILDER'S OFFICE, or any other place of trust and responsibility. Has had nearly seventeen years' practical experience at the Trade, and for the last four-and-a-half years filled the position of Confidential Clerk and Manager to a Builder. Understands Book-keeping, Drawing Plans, Working Sketches, &c. First-class Testimonials from present employer. Reference also kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Adey, of Bexley-heath, S.E.; and Mr. Charles Burl, jun., 6, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge South, London, S.

Address, P. P. P., Post-office, Buckingham.

AN energetic, useful YOUNG LADY wishes for employment of any kind, not menial. Is very domesticated, and can teach accomplishments. Highest references.

Address "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—WANTED, after the Midsummer Vacation, for the Bible Christian School, Shebbear, Devon, a MASTER capable of teaching all the branches of a good English education, and of giving instruction in other languages.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and the salary expected, to be addressed to Mr. James Thorne, Prospect House, Shebbear, Devon.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Christian family. She can teach Music and French, as well as the usual branches of English, but would not undertake children above ten years of age. Salary, 30l.

Address, T. V. R., 62, Paternoster-row.

A YOUNG LADY requires a SITUATION either as GOVERNESS in a family or JUNIOR TEACHER in a School. Satisfactory references upon application.

Address, A. Z., care of Mr. Neal, Printer, &c., 4, Market-street, Cambridge.

THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of Dover, receives Twenty-five Pupils. There are FOUR VACANCIES.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on Aug. 2. Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. S. B. Underwood.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near Hendon, N.W., will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Humdall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, the School.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, VANBRUGH PARK, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

Mr. A. STEWART, jun., RECEIVES into his house a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN to EDUCATE. Terms, Fifty-five and Sixty-five Guineas.

HOME EDUCATION.—The Principals of a Ladies' School, in close proximity to Victoria-park, wish to RECEIVE ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS to Board and instruct upon liberal and Christian principles. Terms, Twenty Guineas per annum. References exchanged.

Address, E. S., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, E.C.

MR. ORRIS, formerly of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Senior Opt., 1843) can RECEIVE a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN to BOARD and EDUCATE. Shepreth, near Royston, July, 1861.

EDUCATION for respectable BOYS, Sixteen Guineas. No extras. Old-established. Near London. Kindest treatment. Best food without limit. Extensive grounds. Excellent references. Usual terms, 30l. A few taken as above to increase number. Must dress well.

Theta, 66, Cheapside.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH-COAST, DORSET-SHIRE.—HEATHFIELD-HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful Watering-Place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on Thursday, July 25th.

Parkstone, June 19, 1861.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNER.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION.—WEST HILL HOUSE, HASTINGS.

This School, conducted by the Rev. W. PORTER, will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, July 29.

A Prospectus on application.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Redlands, near Bristol.

Youths may be duly prepared for the Universities, for Professional and General Pursuits, or for Competitive Examinations.

STOKE HALL CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., M.C.P., Principal.

The present Vacation will terminate on Tuesday, the 30th instant. There is a separate department for younger pupils under a Lady Teacher.

Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application.

PARK HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON-ROAD, N.

Miss MILLER, assisted by talented Professors, RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who enjoy the comforts of home, combined with the advantages of a careful and accomplished education. Inclusive terms from Thirty to Forty Guineas per annum.

References: The Rev. T. Aveling, 15, Amhurst-road, Shadwell; Rev. W. S. Edwards, Florence-villa, Canterbury; R. E. White, Esq., College House, Edmonton; and Parents of Pupils.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., receives a select number of Pupils.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Fiddling, Rotherham College; the Rev. T. G. Potter, Buxton; the Rev. A. Newth, Lanchashire College, Manchester; the Rev. H. Ollard, F.S.A., Derby; the Rev. H. Goward, M.A., Springfield College, Birmingham; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., Farnworth, &c.

RODNEY-TERRACE EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

A thorough education in every branch of English and French literature, careful training, and a Christian home.

Reference: Mrs. T. Powell Buxton, Leytonstone. Prospectuses, with further references and testimonials, from the Principal, Miss West, 13, Rodney-terrace, Row-road, Middlesex.

The Quarter commences July 24.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S School for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will RE-OPEN on the 30th July.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the boys whose education they promote.

Eleven pupils from this establishment have passed the Oxford Examinations.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

High-street, Thame, Oxon.

Conducted by Miss NICHOLS.

Assisted by a resident Parisian and Visiting Masters.

Miss Nichols takes this opportunity of thanking her numerous friends for the support they have rendered her during the past twelve years, and begs to inform them that having recently enlarged her establishment, she is now prepared to receive a few additional Pupils, who will enjoy all the comforts of home with a thorough English education.

Terms and references upon application.

School RE-OPENS JULY 23.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Doxey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum for Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.



NEWSPAPER

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.—Mr. LONG'S
Pupils have gained honour and occupied foremost positions in various Public Examinations, and on two recent occasions have received the only Classical prizes given among a large number of schools examined.

Particulars of the above, with numerous references, will be given on application. Terms, inclusive, from Fifty Guineas, according to age.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
near London.

PRINCIPAL.—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 30.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the School, or of Messrs Lindsay and Mason, 34, Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Relfe, Brothers, School Booksellers, 159, Aldersgate-street.

BROADWAY, UPPER PLAISTOW, LONDON.—The MISSES SMITH inform their friends that their School will re-open Thursday, July 25th. References:—

Mrs. J. C. Harrison, Queen's-road, Regent's-park; W. S. Edwards, Canonbury-road; J. Curwen, Plaistow; Paxton Hood, Barnsbury; R. Linthwaite, M.A., Northwick; T. G. Wright, M.A., Taxall; Thomas Ramsbotham, M.A., Bury. H. Smith, Esq., Bradfield Hall, Norfolk; Richard Dale, Esq., Plaistow; J. G. Mayer, Esq., Great Portland-street; Alexander Reid, Esq., Glasgow; Mrs. Harrison, Redbourne Vicarage, &c. Prospectuses on application to the Misses Smith, and Chas. Wyatt Smith, Esq., surgeons, Poplar.

ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE,
WARWICKSHIRE. Established thirteen years.

Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyle, near Coventry.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE.

SAMUEL SHARPE, Esq., LL.B., Principal.

Boarders are received by the Principal, Mr. McOwan, and Mr. Bradley. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principal, to the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., Hon. Sec., or to Mr. R. D. GOOCH, Secretary.

N.B.—The COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on Monday, July 29th, at Ten a.m., for the reception of new Pupils. The old Pupils will be expected to re-assemble punctually on Tuesday, July 30th.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

CANDIDATES for Admission as STUDENTS for the MINISTRY at the commencement of the Session in September, are reminded that their applications must be sent in before July 31.

Candidates who have made the requisite literary attainments are permitted to enter for the Theological Course only.

There is a Preparatory Class for Students whose attainments do not enable them to enter at once upon the ordinary course of study, but who, in other respects, may be approved by the Council.

A few Students of mature age, but giving promise of ability as preachers, may enter for a shortened literary, in combination with the ordinary Theological Course, upon obtaining the special permission of the Council.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, N.W.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

37, LADBROKE-SQUARE, NOTTING-HILL, W., near Kensington-gardens, removed from Bentinck-terrace, St. John's-wood.

MRS. THEOBALD wishes to RECEIVE
into her Establishment a few additional PUPILS, to whose Education and comfort her personal attention will be constantly devoted.

The rudiments of every branch of instruction will be imparted in an interesting and attractive form. Carefully selected Reading, and familiar Conversation, will, to a large extent, supersede continuous hard study.

While Mrs. Theobald wishes to educate her young friends in all usual accomplishments, she does not overlook the grace of companionship and the requirements of their future home life.

Terms and references on application.

The Vacation will terminate July 29.

SUGDEN HOUSE ACADEMY, CAMDEN-PLACE, CAMBERWELL, S.

Conducted by Rev. T. S. HARPER.

The experience of more than twenty years at the head of a large educational establishment enables the Principal of this School to guarantee to his Pupils the greatest domestic comfort, the most careful, moral, and religious training, uniformly kind, yet firm and judicious treatment, in connexion with the most energetic, skillful, and efficient scholastic training, all tending to result in a thorough preparation of the youthful scholars for the proper discharge of the duties of public life.

The terms (inclusive) are strictly moderate, and the number of boarders very limited.

A detailed Prospectus, with references and testimonials, will be forwarded on application to the Principal, as above.

The Academy will RE-OPEN (D.V.) on THURSDAY, July 25, 1861.

LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Conducted by

Miss LINCOLNE and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN.

Strict attention is paid to the English Studies; and Lessons in Writing, Drawing, Dancing, French, and German, are given by experienced Teachers. The house is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the Pupils. Whilst intellectual advancement is earnestly sought, the requirements of future home life are cultivated, and efforts made to render those under their care pleasant and intelligent companions.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., London; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northampton; Mr. Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; W. Freston, Esq., Stowmarket; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

Terms on application. The Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Monday, July 29.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL.—The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN after the Midsummer Vacation, on THURSDAY, August 1, 1861.

Applications for the education of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

BELMONT HOUSE, LEICESTER.—Mrs. SCHNEIDER RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate.

The comforts of home are offered, with the advantages of a religious and literary education. English in all its branches is thoroughly taught, and the Modern Languages have that prominence assigned to them which their importance at the present day so much requires; conversational proficiency is secured by unremitting exercise under experienced resident French and German Teachers. Mr. Schneider, a composer and first-rate performer of music, devotes much of his time to the instruction of the Young Ladies in Piano and Singing. A Master of the School of Design attends for Drawing, Flower Painting, &c.

Lectures on various scientific subjects are delivered each Session by Professors from London.

Belmont House is large, detached, and very pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the town.

SYDENHAM-PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPAL.—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq., Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. R. W. Buss, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water-Colours, Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the Course.) Fräulein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Instruction.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. R. Quinton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dromer, F.R.S., F.E.B.S., South-Kensington Museum, Crystal Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on application.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

The tenth annual general meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening at Radley's Hotel.

Mr. John Gover, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, was called upon to preside.

The Secretary, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, submitted the following report:—

"The Directors, in presenting to the Shareholders their Tenth Annual Report, are much gratified in having to record that the business transacted has, in every respect, proved both the soundness of the principles upon which the Society is based, and the growing confidence of those who seek to share its benefits.

"The receipts from all sources in the year amount to 117,588l. 2s. 2d., which sum, added to the receipts of the nine previous years, make an aggregate of 915,012l. 15s. 8d.

"INVESTMENT SHARES.

"One thousand four hundred and seventy-one new shares have been issued during the year.

"The sum of 31,942l. 15s. 6d. has been received upon Realised and Subscription (or Investment) Shares, and the balance standing in the books to that account is 123,198l. 12s. 6d., and 12,234l. 4s. 8d. for accumulations of interest and profits.

"The sum of 34,439l. 6s. 8d., with interest, has been repaid to Shareholders, including amounts paid upon shares the term of which expired during the past year.

"The Subscription Share Accounts have been credited with the amount of interest provided for in the Tables; whilst upon realised shares interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. has been paid, or placed to the credit of the respective accounts.

"BONUS UPON SHARES.

"In accordance with the 26th rule, the Directors have caused a careful valuation of the whole of the Society's liabilities and assets to be made, the result of which appear in the general balance-sheet.

"The Directors have, from the ascertained surplus profits of the year's business, added 10 per cent., or 204l. 8s., to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to 781l. 12s. 8d., and is invested in Consols.

"The Directors have added to the subscription Shares a bonus equal to 4 per cent. on shares upon which twelve months' subscriptions or more have been paid. The bonus has been carried to the credit of the several shareholders' accounts, which, for the past year, will be equal to raising the interest on Subscription Shares of twelve years and a-half to 8½ per cent., and on Subscription Shares of seven and a-quarter and ten years to 8 per cent.

"DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

"The sum of 14,256l. 15s. 2d. has been deposited with the Society at 4 per cent., of which sum 8,751l. 11s. 1d. was received, in small amounts, in the Deposit Book Department.

"The sum of 17,767l. 15s. 8d. has been withdrawn from this department, leaving a balance of 27,993l. 1s., including interest unpaid on the 30th of April last.

"ADVANCE.

"The sum of 34,160l. 2s. 10d. has been advanced during the year, upon the mortgage of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold properties.

"The sum of 2,135l. has been advanced to shareholders during the year upon the security of their shares.

"The total sum advanced since the formation of the Society is 341,632l. 3s. 6d.

"The deeds and other securities of the Society have been examined by the Directors, and subsequently by the Auditors.

"The progress of the Institution during the past ten years, thus shown, has been gradual and satisfactory, while its financial position, as indicated in the general balance-sheet, exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, and will, they believe, augment the interest felt by the shareholders in its constant prosperity."

The cash statement and the general balance-sheet were also read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said in the first place it was a true one. There was no colouring or gilding about it in any way mislead, it was a true statement of facts. Next, it was a full report. Nothing that ought to be

in it had been omitted. It was also an explicit report, giving minute details of every department of the Society's operations, so that every one who read it might be able to understand the real position of the Society. Then it was an encouraging report. (Hear, hear.) It showed the Society to be in a most flourishing condition. Some companies that seemed to be so were not, and people were deceived by misrepresentations. Some people thought that a society which did a large business must be in a flourishing condition. This was a grand fallacy; but, judged by that standard, this Society was in a very flourishing condition, for, as the meeting had heard, a sum of 117,000l. had passed through the hands of the Directors during the last year. But, in truth, a Society might do a large business, and yet be far from prosperous, because doing it on a wrong system, which brought loss instead of profit. Some, again, supposed that the declaring of a large bonus was a proof of prosperity. That, again, was not the fact; but, assuming it to be so, then this society was highly prosperous, for it never before gave so large a bonus as 4 per cent. on shares upon which twelve months' subscriptions or more have been paid, and 8 per cent. and 8½ per cent. on subscription shares of seven and twelve years. (Hear, hear.) That was a liberal rate of interest; but it was no proof whatever of the Society being in a flourishing condition. The British Bank gave handsome dividends while they were hopelessly insolvent. To discover the real position of such a society, it must be ascertained what is the true state of the liabilities and of the assets. These would tell the story of any commercial company, and show whether it was prosperous or otherwise. (Hear, hear.) It was very easy in respect of this Society to estimate its liabilities. In fact, there was little or no calculation required for this purpose, but merely, on the one hand, a casting up of the amounts that had been received, and, on the other, what are the demands upon the Society. Now, this had been carefully and faithfully done. Then the assets must be fairly valued. To declare a bonus before this had been done would be a grand mistake. (Hear, hear.) The Directors had diligently gone through the assets to see what they had to meet liabilities. Every estate in the hands of the Society had been put down at a price that it would be sure to command. He believed that not a single estate had been valued by the Directors at too high a figure. In proof of this it might be stated that since the valuation several of the properties had been sold, and realised a larger sum than the price put upon them by the Directors. The bonus, therefore, was an honest bonus. (Hear, hear.) If it had been discovered that the business did not allow the giving of a bonus of more than three per cent., two per cent., one per cent., or no bonus at all, the Directors would not have hesitated to say so. But they were able to give the bonus which had been declared, and to carry forward an unappropriated 340l. to the next account. This he conceived to be a satisfactory state of things, and an evident proof that the Society is in a flourishing condition. (Cheers.) It might also be observed that this bonus, which was one per cent. larger than during any former year, had been obtained from an almost stationary business. The business had scarcely increased at all during the year. Two years ago the Directors stated to the shareholders that they thought the Society was big enough, and recommended consolidation rather than extension. This advice had been acted upon, and, looking to larger profits rather than to a larger business, the present state of things had been brought about. He believed they had adopted the right course, and had found out the paying point. He begged to move the adoption of the report. (Cheers.)

The motion was put and carried unanimously, without any discussion.

Mr. R. J. MILLAR then took the chair, and the meeting proceeded to the election of the retiring Directors. They were Mr. John Gover, Mr. J. Burgess, and Mr. J. R. Burton. Mr. T. Miers was also re-elected Auditor.

Mr. BURGESS thanked the meeting for his re-election, and assured the Shareholders that their confidence in the Directors was not misplaced. The constant progress of the Society from the outset, and its present highly prosperous state, furnished the best proof that could be offered that the Directors had not neglected their duty. (Hear, hear.) As one of the originators of the Society, he felt proud of the position to which he had attained. Satisfactory as the present bonus must be, he anticipated that it would be still further increased. It ought to be clearly understood that the Shareholders of this Society were free from all liability, because the assets did not consist at all of personal security, but of leasehold and freehold property. The consolidation of the business would, he believed, tend much to the interest of the Shareholders, the only thing required being that the existing amount of business should be sustained. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BURTON begged also to return thanks for his re-election to the Board, and to assure the members of the Society that its business should have his best attention for the future, as it had done in the past.

Mr. GOVER having made some explanations with respect to the interest charged the borrowers, which he said had never been either more nor less than was stated in the printed regulations.

Mr. MIERS said that his colleague and himself, as Auditors, had given the strictest attention to the affairs of the Society, and the Directors and Secretary had always afforded them every possible assistance in the discharge of their duty. So long as the Society possessed such a body of Directors, and so active and efficient a Secretary, there could be no doubt that it would continue to prosper. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. GOVER, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. MILLAR for taking the chair during the latter part of the meeting.

Mr. MILLAR, in acknowledging the vote, stated that the business was uniformly conducted with entire unanimity by the Directors, who regarded each other as friends, as well as associated together for commercial purposes.

Mr. D. PRATT said that, as they had been accustomed at every previous meeting to acknowledge the services of the secretary, he should be sorry for them to separate without doing so on the present occasion. (Hear.) The real industry and talent displayed by Mr. Treasurer, merited the warm approval both of the Directors and the Shareholders; and he, therefore, begged to move that a cordial vote of thanks be given to him for the satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. (Cheers.)

Mr. BURGESS was glad to have the opportunity of seconding this resolution, assured as he was that the prosperity of the Society was in a large measure due to the diligence and ability of the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN testified to the same effect, and the resolution was cordially adopted.

Mr. TREASURER sincerely thanked the meeting for the handsome manner in which this vote of thanks had been passed. Any secretary might feel proud to come before his constituents at the end of the tenth year with such a report as he had been able to present. (Cheers.) He could endorse every word of the Chairman in his opening speech. There was not a single figure in the balance sheet but what could be vouched for in the strictest manner. (Hear, hear.) Having gone over every item, he could testify that not a single asset had been over-estimated, nor a single liability underestimated. (Hear, hear.) The Shareholders might have—as he knew they had—the utmost confidence in those who conducted the affairs of the Society. It was interesting to observe with what evenness the business had proceeded. He was not aware that a single person could be found to state that the printed terms had not been carried out to the very letter; and, though the Society had five arbitrators, their services, throughout the whole period of ten years, had never once been called into requisition. (Hear, hear.) That fact, he submitted, showed the perfect equity of the management, the soundness of the principles on which the Society was based, and the confidence of the public. (Cheers.) There was not the slightest reason to doubt that if all who were interested in the Society exerted themselves to keep up the business to the present point—which was a thorough paying point to everybody—it would be found to work to the advantage of every person who sought to derive benefit from it. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to find that he possessed the entire confidence of the Directors, and trusted he should never do anything to forfeit that confidence. (Cheers.) The proceedings then terminated.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccliaastical Affairs.

"HIT HIM HARD—HE HAS NO FRIENDS!"

THE above was, in our youthful days, one of those street phrases by which the great unclad were wont to express both their humour and their wisdom. It was meant as a dry rebuke to those whose savage but cowardly instincts moved them to strike a blow whenever it could be done without exciting the commiseration of bystanders. It indicated much the same feeling as that expressed by the melancholy Jaques, when he apostrophised the herd of deer which had no pity for the wounded stag—

"Sweep by, ye fat and greasy citizens."

It gibbeted the same form of selfish ill-nature. "When a man ceases to have friends, when he is down, when nobody is likely to take up a quarrel in his behalf, then give free indulgence to the propensities of a bully—pommel him soundly—go in with the rest of the world for a cheap treat to your combativeness." That is the jeering advice embodied in the phrase.

Of all the organs of public opinion, the *Times* is the most notorious for following this amiable counsel. Not a carcass falls in the desert, but, in the twinkling of an eye, the vulture is down upon it. Not a reverse happens to man or institution made conspicuous by previous achievements, but the *Times* hastens to aggravate it. It does so, indeed, on system. It aims at expressing the uppermost thoughts and sentiments of society, and when society—meaning thereby the West End clubs—is harsh and tyrannical, or mean and ungenerous, or cowardly and spiteful, the *Times* reflects the passing humour. Of course, it intends nothing more than to be consistent with itself. It is the *Times*, and cares no more what object it reflects than the mirror which stands for sale in the broker's window. This or that writer may do his work of praise or blame more or less *con amore*—but the journal, as such, has no preferences, no affections, no moral sense, no memory, no shame. It gives as accurately and as vividly as it can the phase of what it takes to be the public thought of the day—and concerns itself no further.

During the whole time that the Church-rates Abolition Bill was in a majority in the House of Commons, the *Times* lent it very effectual support. When that majority was reversed by the casting vote of the Speaker, we confidently anticipated a change. It did not come immediately—the *Times* is too wide-awake for that. The vane stood firm in the old quarter on the morrow after the division. But within a week it began to veer round towards a compromise—and now, it responds to the "sudden gusts and squalls" which are trying the stability of the Liberation Society. On Monday last, in accounting for the "reaction against what are known as liberal principles," the *Times* points to "the folly of the Liberation Society, which has contrived with almost incredible blindness to

fasten upon the most innocent and even conservative forms the most revolutionary motives."

There is a rich confusion of metaphor in this sentence worthy of American journalism. The reader is left to make out for himself, as best he may, several points necessary to his comprehension of the passage. What are the "innocent and even conservative forms" alluded to? We protest we cannot identify them. The Liberation Society, it is well known, have appealed to the public, and have approached the legislature, with a view to the abolition of Church-rates. In doing so, they have resorted to the forms of action usual in such case. Is it to these that reference is made? If so, we have the testimony of the *Times* that they are "innocent and even conservative." But we suspect that this was not the writer's meaning. Possibly he had "reforms" in his mind, but in his hurry left out the first syllable. Giving him, however, the benefit of this suggestion, we have still to learn by what kind of process the Society has managed "to fasten" on these reforms "the most revolutionary motives." That they did it "with almost incredible blindness," hardly increases our surprise at their having done it at all. To us the chief mystery is, not that they achieved the object with their eyes shut, but that they achieved what probably nobody ever before attempted—fastened revolutionary motives on innocent forms. No wonder that the House and the public were scared at the result. Of course, "the most innocent and even conservative forms" would assume quite a griffinish appearance with "revolutionary motives" fastened on them. The Society must have converted natural shapes into winged monsters, or conjoined the head of a woman with the tail of a fish, or done something equally inappropriate and grotesque, or there is no sense in the condemnation. We do not ordinarily "fasten motives" on a thing, as we put a saddle on a horse's back—nor do we usually regard "forms," however "innocent and conservative" they may be, as susceptible of "motives." The writer of this would-be crushing denunciation should have been more cautious in mixing his metaphorical materials—as it is, the passage reminds us of a description given of the recent comet to a gentleman by his cook, who rushed into the parlour and informed her master that she had seen "a burst star." The point of the *Times*' rebuke has exploded before it became visible, and hence nothing meets the eye but a vague, undefined, and confusing emission of disapprobation.

Spite, however, of the jumbled way in which the *Times* has uttered its reproach, we know what it means, just as we often catch the meaning of a stammering man, though we discern nothing but a mist of inarticulate sounds. The Liberation Society is accused of importing into a question of no great importance in itself, considerations which do not really belong to it, but which give that question a revolutionary aspect. Well, this is a grave accusation, but can it be sustained? Will the *Times* be good enough to back up this charge by some show of evidence? Will it point to the resolutions, the arguments, the action of the Society, from the introduction of Sir William Clay's first Abolition Bill, to the rejection of Sir J. Trelawny's last, which lend the smallest countenance to this accusation? The only fault of the Society, in this matter, is its existence, and the general object for which it came into being. Such, however, as they now are, they were before any Church-rates Abolition Bill was thought of. So long as the Society succeeded in keeping the minor question in the triumphant majority to which its own organisation and efforts had raised it, the *Times* never said a word about its "incredible blindness." But its "blindness," if its constitution be referred to, is no new thing. In this sense it "was born blind," and achieved its remarkable success as well as its failure under that disadvantageous condition. But if it be charged with "blindness" in appealing to "revolutionary motives" in support of the Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates, we challenge the *Times* to give us some proof, and not senselessly adopt a cry which was first thought of and advisedly set up by the Lords' Committee, for the express purpose of rousing the fears and hostility of the clergy.

The truth is—and the *Times* writer either knew or ought to have known it—that the rejection of the Bill by the casting vote of the Speaker, so far as it can be attributed to the Liberation Society, is due, not to their "almost incredible blindness" in infusing into their movement a revolutionary spirit, but to the thoroughly practical character of their efforts, to the unexampled success which for several years rewarded them, to the fears which that success awakened, to the skill with which the Lords' Committee confounded the Abolition of Church-rates with the ultimate objects for which the Society was constituted, to the adoption of resistance of Abolition as a party question by the Tories, and to the reactionary mood of a House of Commons elected under Tory auspices, and at a frightful expenditure of money in corrupt practices. To these causes is to be ascribed the fact that negative votes increased in number just as the party pressure put upon Conservative members increased. The Bill never lost the friends it had gained—in that respect there was no reaction—but its enemies brought into the field a weapon of which its friends were deprived. The Liberation Society, not the Government, had to contend with the well-disciplined and now numerous Conservative party led on to the rencontre by their acknowledged chiefs; and the Society lost the battle by one vote only. But this was not due to any change of tactics on its part—for it had changed nothing. The change was wholly on the side of its opponents, who, under the terror of "a raw head and bloody bones," got up for the occasion by the Lords' Committee, converted a comparatively trivial question into a question of severing the Church from the State.

The *Times* says very truly "it is a great error to mistake a temporary for a permanent phenomenon." The present position of the Church-rate question is abnormal. Time will reinstate it. We have no fear about the future. We are satisfied that the present system cannot be retained under any modification; and we are also satisfied that when it is abolished, as it certainly will be, its abolition will be mainly attributable, not to those of its advocates who, in a moment of temporary reverse, cry out against the "incredible blindness" of the Liberation Society, but to the energy, the persistency, and the practical sagacity with which that Society has pursued the object "in season and out of season, through evil and good report."

MR. CROSS'S COMPROMISE BILL.

It will be seen that there was no opportunity of bringing in the Church-rates Amendment Bill last Wednesday, and that Mr. Cross, failing to get a morning sitting by favour of the Government, was obliged to postpone his measure till Wednesday, the 24th. The *Morning Herald* regards this postponement as equivalent to the shelving of the question for this session. This will probably prove to be the case, though there is still enough of uncertainty to tax the vigilance of the opponents of Mr. Cross's compromise.

THE COUNTY REGISTER AND THE TWENTIETH OF JULY.

(From the *Liberator*.)

As it is by no means improbable that a general election may occur next year on the register to be made up this autumn, volunteers who are not on the county register, but who are entitled to be there, should remember that on or before the 20th July their claims must be sent, in duplicate, to the overseers of the parishes in which the property giving the vote is situated.

QUALIFICATION.

The persons entitled to vote are—freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders; and ministers of religion,

schoolmasters or other officers having an endowment from land, whether in trust or otherwise.

Land includes houses and rights in land: *e. g.*, a fishery, a right of pasture, turbarry, quarry, or mine, tithes, markets, and fair tolls, rent charges, rents purchased under the land-tax acts, but not pews.

Freehold includes estates in fee, entail, and for life or lives. Annual value, if in fee, 40s.; for life or lives and possessed before June 7, 1832, 40s.; for life, acquired since, 10s., unless in actual occupation.

Copyhold includes the same estates as above, in copyhold or customary tenure, or in ancient demesne, &c. Annual value, 10s.

Leasehold includes any residue of a term originally of not less than sixty years, and 10s. annual value—or of not less than twenty years and 50s. annual value. The claimant may be lessee or assignee of original lease, but (unless in actual occupation) not sub-lessee or assignee of under-lease.

Occupation includes any holding at will, from year to year, or otherwise, at a *bona fide* rent of 50s. Where joint occupation, then a rent equal to 50s. for each occupier. The holding may be successive, provided it be contiguous; but each successive holding must all be under one landlord.

Length of Possession.—The freehold and copyhold claimant must have had possession, or receipt of rents, from 31st January (1860); the leasehold claimant from 31st July (1859).

Annual value.—No rate or tax is to be deducted in estimating the value.

If a Dissenting minister's or schoolmaster's endowment consists of a freehold house to live in, the annual value need be 40s. only; if of a house or land which is not freehold, or which he does not occupy, but only receives the rent, it must be 10s.

[Late some claims of Dissenting ministers made in virtue of their deriving an income as ministers officiating in freehold chapels, have been admitted by Revising Barristers.]

* Property which qualifies for a borough, will not also qualify for a county.

HOW TO MAKE A CLAIM.

The following points are essential in filling up and sending the notice:—

1. The claimant's whole Christian name and surname must be at full length.
2. His place of abode, not of business. If he is travelling abroad, it should be so stated.
3. Be particular as to the nature of qualification, as the Revising Barrister cannot alter the statement, except to make it more clear.
4. Give the street, lane, &c., and number of house, if it has any. Where successive occupations, give each set of premises with the same accuracy.
5. If sent by post, the notice is in time if posted so as to reach the overseer in the ordinary course of delivery, by the 20th of July. The sender is not responsible for any delay in the post-office.
6. To give proof of due sending, fill up a second, or duplicate form, alike in all respects, both as to contents and address; sign both, and at a time of posting produce both to the postmaster, who stamps and returns one of the duplicates to the party posting. This stamped duplicate, if produced by the claimant, is evidence of the due delivery of the original.

[For any further information needed, address—"The Secretary, 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, London."]

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST IN CAMBERWELL.—On Friday evening a meeting was held in the vestry-hall of St. Giles, Camberwell, for the purpose of making a rate of 2d. in the pound for the repairs of the parish church. Mr. Churchwarden Pew presided, and there was such a large attendance of vestrymen and parishioners that the meeting was adjourned to the large hall of the workhouse. The chairman, after reading the report of Mr. Scott, an architect, moved, "That a rate of 2d. in the pound be made, to be applied to the repairing of the parish church." Mr. Gray seconded the motion. Mr. H. R. Ellington moved, as an amendment, "that no rate be made." He said he did not think it just or reasonable that, in addition to 2,800l. already paid by the parish in form of tithes, the whole parish should be compelled to keep this church in repair, and pay the expenses of worship for a congregation who occupied it rent free. Mr. May seconded the amendment, which was supported by Messrs. Wesson, Baker, and Potter. A division was then taken, when there appeared for the amendment 192—for the original motion 93, and the amendment was declared carried amidst loud cheering. A poll was demanded on behalf of the churchwardens. The polling took place on Monday, and was carried on with great briskness on both sides. Although the anti-rate party was very sanguine as to the termination of the contest, the other side took the lead from the first, and, as will be seen by the result, gained the day by a considerable majority. The poll was closed at eight p.m., when the chairman said the numbers were:—For the rate, 981; against it, 873; majority in favour of the rate, 108. He therefore declared the rate carried.

THE WATTS MEMORIAL.—The Earl of Shaftesbury is to deliver the address at the inauguration of Dr. Isaac Watts's statue at Southampton on the 17th inst.

THE REV. W. H. JONES, M.A., Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to be one of the chaplains. That gentleman is the son of the late Mr. William Jones, so long the secretary of the Religious Tract Society.

A NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—The diocese of Jamaica is about to be divided, and the archdeaconry of Bahamas is to be erected into a new bishopric. The Ven. Charles Caulfield, D.D., Archdeacon of Bahamas, is to be the first bishop. Archdeacon Caulfield was rector of Orehagh, Skibbereen, and his exertions in the terrible Irish famine were most creditable to him.

SUNDAY TRADING.—We are glad to observe that the Queen has given strict orders to her household to allow no goods whatever to be brought to the Palace on Sundays. It would be well were the example set in this respect by the highest lady in

the land followed by every housekeeper throughout the country. Thousands of hard-worked people would thus be released from labour, and enjoy this inestimable privilege and right of one day's rest.—*Norfolk News.*

EDUCATION—EXPENSE OF INSPECTION.—On the 31st March last there were employed under the Committee of Privy Council on Education thirty-six inspectors and twenty-five assistant inspectors of schools, at a total cost of 43,665l. 9s. 1d. Of the inspectors seventeen and of the assistant inspectors twenty were clergymen of the Established Church. The salary, personal allowance, and travelling expenses of each inspector range from 765l. to 1,017l., and of the assistant inspectors from 586l. to 678l. yearly.

THE NESTORIANS.—A remarkable spirit of liberality has been recently manifested among the Nestorians, a sum of 200l. having been collected in a short time in various villages for the extension of the Gospel, and the women having parted even with many of their ornaments to assist in the good work. The Bulgarians are not cowed by the severe measures of the Greek Patriarch, but fresh movements continue for separation from the Greek Church. A very small section will not have anything to do with the proposed submission to the Pope. An excellent field presents itself for diligent evangelical work, in the dissemination of suitable tracts written for the emergency.—*News of the Churches.*

A CANDID RECTOR.—A Leicestershire clergyman writes:—"Have you a printed form of petition for the abolition of Church-rates? If so, will you send me one for the Lords and one for the House of Commons. Will you also send me 'Cathedral Wealth,' the 'Ecclesiastical Commission,' and some of your other tracts. As a Rector and Patron of my own living, which was actually bought of the crown, *temp.* James I., you cannot expect me to go so far as you do; but as to Church-rates, and the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Cathedral Wealth and Work, there is little difference in our views. I could send you a few startling facts if you want them."—*Liberator.*

BARON RICASSOLI AND THE WALDENSES.—One of Ricassoli's first acts in opposition to clerical oppression and magisterial injustice, viz., ordering the opening of the new Waldensian Church at Leghorn, which, since February last, the congregation has been interdicted from using. This order arrives just in time, as the congregation had received warning that, after the 22nd of June, it should no longer be allowed the use of the present locale. By a singular coincidence, one of Ricassoli's last acts, as Governor-General of Tuscany, was an order to allow the Waldenses to worship in their own property in Leghorn—an order which his successor in office, Sauli and his subordinates, chose to disobey; and now one of his first acts as Prime Minister is to issue instructions that his former order about this church, as Governor-General of Tuscany, shall be obeyed.

ST. LUKE'S, OLD-STREET, AND BURIAL FEES.—"N. D." writes to the *Star* as follows:—"The inhabitants of this parish must be greatly astonished at a speech of Sir M. Peto on the above subject, as reported in your columns. The rector, so far from being deprived of any emolument by the closing of the overcrowded graveyard, has ever since that event received from the poor-rate of the parish the same amount as was formerly paid him from the burial fees. As to the character given to this rector, gentleman by Sir Morton, I can only say it is rather more favourable than would be given even by such rate-payers as are members of the Establishment, and certainly not borne out by the attendance upon his ministrations. In addition to this payment to the rector, all the expenses attending the worship at this church, even to the washing of this 'poor gentleman's' surplices, is paid from the same fund—the poor-rate—the rate-payers being thus compelled virtually to pay a Church-rate without being consulted on the subject.—Yours, respectfully, N. D."

WHAT GROUND HAVE WE LOST?—The cause of Dissent is gaining in the House of Commons. Nothing is more conclusive of this than the history of the Church-rate struggle. At first denounced as Utopian and inimical to the interests of the country, abolition is now not merely the vision of a sanguine minority, but an issue which even Churchmen foresee, and which not a few amongst them would gladly see realised. After many a defeat, the bill for this purpose first received a majority in 1855. On that occasion the number was 217, since which the majorities have been as follows:—In 1856, 221; in 1857, 214; in 1858, 227—third reading, 266; in 1859 (first session), 242—(second session), 263; in 1860, second reading, 263; third reading, 235; and in 1861, second reading, 251; third reading, 274. It thus appears that only once has the majority in favour of abolition been larger than it was on the last reading this year; and these figures, which we gather from an interesting table in the *Nonconformist*, demonstrate that a sure though slow progression is being made. Once or twice have there been small reverses, to be followed by new and more decisive triumphs. Thus will it be till the great end is attained—a consummation which we can perceive is not far distant.—*Scottish Press.*

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANS AND THE POLITICAL DISRUPTION.—The *Edinburgh Witness* says:—"As our readers are aware, the Presbyterians of America follow the lead of the mother country, and hold their General Assemblies, as we do, in May. We have just received reports of their proceedings. They are more than usually interesting, especially those portions of them which bear on, and illustrate, the state of the country. In the New School Assembly, resolutions approving of the policy

of the Federal Government were carried by acclamation—nay, with enthusiasm—the members rising *en masse* on their being submitted, and only falling short of vehement cheering. In the Old School Assembly, however, the case was very different. To keep itself clear of all entanglements connected with slavery, it has hitherto professed very extreme opinions in regard to the mutual relations of Church and State. Anything savouring of politics has been carefully shunned; and, taking it for granted that the slavery question is a political one, it has managed, by resolutely letting it alone, to maintain the dimensions of a National Church. Even in the Assembly held in May last, there were present upwards of forty representatives from the South. This, then, being its policy, and the effect of it, considerable curiosity was felt as to the way in which it would proceed in the present condition of affairs. The public were not long kept in suspense. Dr. Spring, of New York, at one of the earliest Diets, submitted a series of resolutions of a very mild character, but still sufficiently pronounced in favour of the Union. The step immediately called forth a great amount of opposition. It was impolitic, it was said, unprecedented, altogether alien to the spirit and practice of the Presbyterian Church; and, indeed, the dislike to meddle with the matter at all was at first so strong, that the Assembly at the outset was prevailed on to lay the resolutions on the table. But Dr. Spring and his party were determined. The subject was taken up again, and, after a debate of several days, in which a large number of the members took part, a vote was taken, with the following result:—For the resolutions, 154; against them, 66. The Old School Presbyterian Church, therefore, is pledged "to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the exercise of all its functions under the Constitution." Against this decision a considerable number of members have formally protested, at the head of whom is Dr. Hodge, who led the opposition against Dr. Spring. The effect of the vote will in all probability be a disruption of the Church; for it is not expected that the Southern division of it will adhere to the North after such an expression of feeling.

Religious Intelligence.

BURNLEY.—The Rev. George Gill, late of Mangia, South Seas, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the new Congregational church at Westgate, Burnley.

ARTHUR-STREET CHAPEL.—On Thursday afternoon the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Arthur-street Chapel, Frederick-street, Gray's-inn-road (for the Church and congregation formerly worshipping at Vernon Chapel, Baginbidge Wells-road, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Wills), was performed by the Right Hon. Lord Teynham, in the presence of a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen, including a number of ministers.

MORICE SQUARE BAPTIST CHAPEL, DEVON, PORT.—This place of worship, the scene of the labours of the Rev. John Stock, having been closed for six weeks for extensive alterations and repairs, was re-opened on Lord's-Day, the 30th of June, when two sermons were preached by the Pastor, and collections were made. The expense of the alterations already effected in the chapel, and of those yet to be made in the school premises, amounts to about 340l. Towards this sum, by the liberality of friends in the Church and congregation, and by the generous aid of others at a distance, about 300l. has been raised. The balance, it is expected, will be paid before the close of the present year. The chapel is now one of the most commodious in the three towns. Almost all the sittings in the lower part are taken, and the galleries are well attended. The Church, too, is gradually increasing, and now numbers 210 members. Before the settlement of the present pastor, four years ago, the cause was nearly extinct, and the chapel almost deserted.

WOOLWICH.—On Thursday, June 30, the second anniversary of the Congregational chapel, Rectory-place, Woolwich, was celebrated by a series of services. The chapel, with commodious school-rooms, and other offices attached, was built in 1859, and publicly opened on June 28 of that year, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Gill, formerly missionary in the South Sea Islands. The purchase of the freehold site cost nearly 1,200l., which, together with chapel, large schoolrooms, and furniture, involved an outlay, including payment of interest, &c., of about 6,500l. The number of persons who commenced this undertaking was at first small, and their means limited; but under a sense of duty, their faith and voluntary effort rose to the occasion, and the work has been crowned with great success. At twelve o'clock divine service was held in the chapel, the ministers officiating being the Rev. J. Beazley, of Blackheath; the Rev. J. Bowry, of Shadwell; and the Rev. William Tyler, of Mile End. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel, from the text, "Thy righteousness is like the great mountain," Psalm xxxvi. 5, 6. At the close of the sermon a dinner was provided, at which seventy persons sat down. The Rev. Mr. Gill presided. It was stated that the various debts were some 1,063l., but promised subscriptions reduced it to about 700l. Various considerable sums were announced in the course of the proceedings, making a total of upwards of 250l., in receipts and promises, from the morning services. At the evening service, the Rev. W. M. Thompson, of the Presbyterian Church, read the Scriptures; and the Rev. S. March, of Erith, and the

Rev. J. Bolton, of Bromley, took part in the service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., of London; he took for his text the Gospel of St. John xiv. 1. The business habits of the town prevented many of the friends of the congregation being at the dinner. A supper, therefore, was provided, at which upwards of 100 persons remained. The Rev. William Gill took the chair. Further donations and promises amounted to 285l. 16s. 10d. On the following Sunday sermons were preached by the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., and the Rev. E. Paxton Hood. The collections, added to those of Thursday, make a sum of 319l.

ST. ALBANS.—On Thursday, July 4th, a meeting was held at the Baptist Chapel, St. Albans, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Rev. W. Upton's pastorate in that place. A very numerous company took tea in the lecture-room, which was elegantly decorated with wreaths and other floral devices. After tea, the proceedings being commenced by singing and prayer, and a few words of address from the pastor, the Rev. Samuel H. Booth, of Birkenhead (formerly a member of this Church), rose, and in a very affectionate and interesting manner congratulated Mr. Upton on his long, happy, and useful connection with this Church, and on behalf of the Church and congregation begged his acceptance of a purse containing 100l. as a cordial expression of their personal esteem and high appreciation of the faithful labours of forty years. He wished it to be received as coming immediately and exclusively from his own people. Addresses were then delivered by the deacons and various members of the Church and congregation, all of them breathing a delightful spirit of affection to the pastor and gratitude to God. Rev. W. Upton replied at considerable length, in a very appropriate address, in which he took a review of the great and happy changes which had taken place during the period of his ministry, in the repeated enlargements of the chapel, erection of school-rooms, increase of the Church, and great enlargement of the congregation. He returned in warm and appropriate terms his grateful thanks for the very handsome gift now presented, while he much more highly appreciated the love which prompted it, than the gift itself. The meeting was concluded by singing and prayer.

NEW ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CARMARTHEN.—The foundation-stone of this edifice, designed for the use of a new Independent congregation in Carmarthen, was laid on the 3rd inst., by H. O. Wills, Esq., Bristol. It has long been a matter of deep regret that an English chapel has not been erected in this town. Many years ago a good English congregation existed, worshipping by permission in a Welsh chapel. From various causes, but principally from want of a suitable sanctuary and a suitable ministry, that congregation has for some time become extinct. To retrieve the loss sustained by the denomination and by the cause of religion the present edifice is being erected. The Rev. T. Nicholas, Theological Tutor of Carmarthen College, opened the proceedings by a short prayer, and an address on the origin of the movement, and on the principles of the Congregational body. Mr. Wills then laid the stone, and, standing upon it, addressed the surrounding audience in terms of warm congratulation and encouragement. The Rev. J. Harries, of Mold, offered prayer in Welsh, and the doxology was sung. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Assembly-rooms, when Mr. Wills took the chair, and addresses were delivered after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rowe, of Gainsborough, by Rev. R. H. Roberts, of Bootle, Rev. T. Davies, Llandilo, Rev. J. Harries, Mold, Rev. D. M. Evans, Llanelli, Rev. W. Thomas, Bwlchnewydd, Rev. W. Morgan, Carmarthen, and Rev. T. Nicholas. The visit of Mr. Wills to Carmarthen has been very encouraging to the few friends who are engaged in this difficult undertaking. He urged the desirability of clearing off the debt on the erection at the time of opening, and volunteered the doubling of an already liberal contribution on condition that this is done.

THE LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, on Friday evening week, for the purpose of publicly recognising the Rev. Mr. Sugden as the Secretary of this Association, in the room of the retiring Honorary Secretaries, the Revs. George Smith and I. V. Mummery. The chair was occupied by Edward Swaine, Esq. The Rev. G. Smith and Dr. Hoppus having testified to Mr. Sugden's high character and great capacity, that gentleman addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said he had felt it no light thing to part from his people, and to leave a place where he had been so happy, and where God had so blessed his labours and honoured him; but when he had compared the claims of London with those of Lancaster, he had been almost appalled at the spiritual destitution of the former. The fact that every ten years there were added to this great metropolis another town as large as Liverpool, proved how hard a task the churches had to keep pace with the spiritual wants of the people. He was sure that he should meet with the co-operation of their brethren in London, some of whom were already working very hard in this common cause. It would be his endeavour to carry out the views of the committee, and, so far as he could ascertain them, the views of the churches generally. The Rev. J. H. Wilson addressed the meeting upon "The duties of the Associated Churches in extending Evangelical work in their own lines of operation." Mr. Wilson referred to the census returns, as showing, not only the immense population to be dealt with, but the great variety of classes composing it, and therefore, the great variety of means that must be brought

into operation for any successful dealing with the masses of London, in illustration of which he quoted the following observations:—"If we were to analyse the population of the metropolis, and compare the number of its individuals of each class with an ordinary-sized town, with a population of say 10,000, we should find in this vast metropolis 'as many persons as would fill two towns with Jews; ten towns with persons that work on the Sabbath; fourteen towns with habitual gin-drinkers; and more than ten towns with persons who are every year found intoxicated in the streets; five towns with fallen women; one with children trained in crime; one with thieves and receivers of stolen goods; half a town with Italians; four towns with Germans; two towns with French; while there are as many Irish as would fill the city of Dublin; and more Roman Catholics than would fill the city of Rome.'" The Rev. A. M. Henderson spoke at some length upon the following topic:—"The claims of the Association on the sympathy and support of the churches in the pursuit of its mission." He contended that they were fully justified in making it a congregational movement. After some other speeches, the meeting separated.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE.

The twenty-third anniversary of the opening of the Spring-hill Independent College was celebrated on Tuesday, June 23. The subscribers and their friends, to the number of nearly a hundred, assembled in the large dining-hall of the institution at one o'clock. A cold collation was provided. Mr. W. Beaumont occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. Hart, incumbent of Hall Green, was amongst the gentlemen present. On the removal of the cloth, "The Queen" was given by the chairman, and enthusiastically received. The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of the trustees, coupled with the name of Mr. Hudson, who, in responding to the toast, announced that the position of the college, in respect to its trust property, was better than it had ever been, and that there was a good prospect of a still greater increase. The Rev. R. W. Dale gave the health of the ministers of other denominations present, and said that, while, in every department of Christian labour, all who loved Christ ought to rejoice to recognise each other's work, it would be shameful indeed, at a college meeting, to forget that, in Christ, all who trust and serve him are truly one. The Rev. Mr. Hart and the Rev. J. J. Brown responded to the toast. Mr. Brown said that he thought in Birmingham they had come as near to Christian perfection as in any place in the world. (Laughter.) It was hardly possible for Christians of various denominations to have more of mutual affection and esteem. Other toasts were given.

The company then proceeded to the library, where the annual meeting was held. Alderman Manton was called upon to preside. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. C. VINCOM, the report of the committee was read, grateful reference was made to the accession of Dr. Allott to the professorial staff, and it was that the Rev. R. W. Dale had been elected chairman of the Board of Education, that the Rev. John Hammond resigned his secretaryship in consequence of the infirmities of his years, and that the Rev. G. B. Johnson had been elected in his place.

During the year six new students have been admitted. In the last report your thanks were given for a costly gymnasium; this year they are called for again to its liberal donor for the offer of a first and second prize for the best two essays, written by the students on "The Advantages of Physical Culture to the Student and the Minister." At the desire of that gentleman, the Board appointed adjudicators—viz., Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., Rev. E. D. Wilson, and Dr. Heyworth. The first prize was stated by the adjudicators to have been awarded to Mr. E. W. Clarke, and the second to Mr. H. Allen. The expenditure of the year has been unavoidably great. It is very satisfactory, however, to remark that a portion of the increase has been incurred by the addition to your number of students.

The total income of the year, with the balance brought forward last year, amounted to 2,511l. 17s. 6d., and the expenditure, including 281l. 13s. for interest on loans on account of the college buildings, to 2,465l. 3s. 6d.; leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of 46l. 14s., the balance of the new building account had been reduced to 470l. 19s. 4d. by the receipt of three donations, and the appropriation of the proceeds of 500l. consols (with interest thereon), the last remaining part of 5,000l. consols, contributed by a munificent friend at Bristol many years ago. Professor BARKER then read his report, concerning the course of study pursued by the students, and their progress, which was stated to have been on the whole satisfactory. At the London University examination last year one of their students took the M.A. degree, four the B.A. degree, and one received the prize of books for the Scripture examination. This year one had taken the M.A. degree and three had matriculated. Dr. Allott's report was equally satisfactory, as was also that of Mr. Goward, the Professor of Mathematics. The Rev. R. ANN moved the adoption of the report. The Rev. Mr. SCOTT seconded the motion, and observed that, to him, one of the most cheering features in the report was the absence from it of all mention of sickness in the college during the past year. The resolution being carried, the Rev. R. D. WILSON moved a vote of thanks to the treasurer, Mr. Beaumont, and his re-election to the office. In doing so he spoke eulogistically of the services rendered to the college by Mr. Beaumont,

and remarked that the vote was no mere matter of form, but a true expression of the feeling of the committee, and he believed of the whole body of subscribers. The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously. The Rev. R. W. DALE moved a vote of thanks to the late secretary, the Rev. Mr. Hammond, and spoke of his long and valuable services to the college. The Rev. C. VINCOM seconded the resolution. Votes of thanks were then passed to the donor of the prizes, and to all the officers of the institution, and a committee for the ensuing year was elected. The company then partook of tea, and in the evening the Rev. H. ALLON, of Islington Chapel, London, delivered an address to the students characterised by great vigour of thought, felicity of expression, and devoutness of feeling. It produced a profound impression.

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, June 26, the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Baptist College, Stoke's Croft-road, was held at the Baptist Chapel, Broadmead. The Rev. T. S. CRISP opened the meeting by giving out a hymn, after which the Rev. W. BURTON, having read a portion of Scripture, offered up prayer. Mr. D. T. DAVIS (one of the senior students of the academy) then read an essay on "The Scriptures considered as meeting the wants of all men." A hymn having been sung at the conclusion of this essay, Mr. R. H. ROBERTS (another senior student) read a paper on "The life that is consistent with the working of our faith." The Rev. J. WENGER then delivered an address to the students. The Rev. E. J. HARTLAND offered up prayer, and this part of the proceedings then terminated.

The business meeting was next held in the vestry adjoining the chapel, Mr. J. Livett presiding. Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. T. S. CRISP, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read, after which Dr. GORCH read the committee's report for the past year, which stated that at the close of the last session the number of students who had not completed their course of study was fourteen. To these six new students were added at the commencement of the session. After giving details relative to the students the committee state that the report of the tutors as to the spirit and deportment of the students during the session is of a very satisfactory kind. They are glad also to add that the tutors have received repeated assurances of the acceptableness of their preaching. Nine students have been received for the usual term of probation, Messrs. R. Warner, from Farrington; H. C. Wells, from Frome; C. Stocel, from Cheltenham; G. F. Bergin, from Cork; T. Mills, from Cork; J. H. Helyoak, from Blaby; S. C. Berr, from Milford; W. M. D. King, from Plymouth; and R. Sampson, from King-street, Bristol. The committee are happy to report that the result of this appointment made last year of Mr. Bosworth, a third tutor, has been highly satisfactory, not only in regard to the interests of the students, but also, as they believe, in regard to the health of the president. The examiners' reports were next read, among them being documents from the Revs. N. Hayercroft, J. Penny, J. Wenger, T. T. Gough, Dr. Williams, Mr. W. B. Taylor, and Mr. J. Chandler. On the whole, the examiners spoke very highly of the students' efficiency.

Mr. R. LEONARD read the treasurer's audited account, from which it appeared that there was a present balance of 280l. 7s. 7d. in the hands of the treasurer. The first resolution, embodying a cordial vote of thanks to the Rev. J. Wenger for his admirable address to the students, and to the gentlemen who had taken part in the proceedings, was moved by Mr. HORSEY. The Rev. J. OLATPOLN seconded the resolution. The Rev. J. PENNY next moved that the report of the committee be adopted, together with the treasurer's account, and the report of the examiners be printed. Mr. S. PHILLIPS seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN said that there would have been a serious deficiency if they had not had 500l. in legacies. It was an old complaint, that of the congregations not subscribing towards the funds of the college, and though the duty was constantly being brought before them it appeared to have, as far as any practical end was served, been lost sight of. After further discussion of points connected with the report and accounts, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The Rev. N. HAYERCROFT said it had been suggested that, instead of Mr. Crisp continuing to reside at the college, and superintending the domestic management, he should be relieved by some one of the other tutors residing in the college in his stead. He did not conceive that this would involve any diminution of that proper position and dignity which Mr. Crisp, as its president, enjoyed, as if so, no one would advise or desire any such a step. Dr. Gorch had been for many years tutor, and they knew he had discharged his duties with so much efficiency that he (Mr. Hayercroft) thought it would meet with the president's approval if he lived there, Mr. Crisp retaining the honours of the position of president, but the duties of resident tutor devolving upon Mr. Gorch. He therefore proposed a resolution embodying that alteration.

The Rev. F. TRISTRAIL seconded the resolution, believing that it was really in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Crisp.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. T. S. CRISP, in thanking those present for their consideration for his welfare, said that, during the period of forty-three years he had been in Bristol, he had ever been treated with the greatest

courtesy, and not the slightest bickering had ever taken place between him and the committee. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. GORCH thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him.

After some other business the Rev. F. BOSWORTH concluded the proceedings with prayer. The dinner at the college, Stoke's Croft-road, was afterwards held as usual.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the second reading of the Harbours Bill, the object of which is to afford facilities for granting loans for the improvement of existing harbours and abolishing certain passing tolls. After some discussion the bill was read a second time.

The Locomotives Bill, the object of which is to legalise the use of locomotives on common roads, and to regulate the tolls which were to be levied on them, was read a second time after a short debate, in which the matter was treated by several noble lords as one of great importance.

The Port Patrick Harbour (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Officers of Reserve (Royal Navy) Bill.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, referring to the termination of the Galway contract, pressed the importance of a packet service between Ireland and America, and asked what steps the Government proposed to take to re-establish direct postal communication of that nature. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY said it would be premature for the Government to express any opinion on this question until the committee which was sitting to inquire into the subject of the Galway contract had made its report. There could be no inconvenience in respect of postal communication, inasmuch as there were three lines of packets leaving Ireland weekly for North America. The Cunard line touched at Queenstown on Sundays, the Liverpool, Philadelphia, and New York lines touched there on Thursdays, and the Canadian line on Fridays, all taking in letters.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

On Friday, Lord SHAFTESBURY moved that a humble address be presented to her Majesty to assure her Majesty that this House had regarded with great satisfaction the progress of public works in various parts of India, and to beseech her Majesty that, with a view to confer further benefit on that country, she will be pleased to take into her immediate and serious consideration the means of extending throughout it as widely as possible the best systems of irrigation and inland navigation. He prefaced his motion by dwelling upon the importance of an adequate supply of cotton to this country, and the expediency of encouraging the growth of cotton in India and Australia. The principal requisites for promoting the growth of cotton in India were an extensive system of irrigation to fertilise the soil, and a system of inland navigation for carrying the produce to the coast. India, from its conformation, presented great facilities both for the purposes of irrigation and the construction of canals, labour being plentiful and cheap. In addition to these advantages, these works were extremely profitable, they protected the districts they traversed from famines and floods, and at the same time that they promoted the general welfare of the country they increased the revenues of the Government by rendering salt cheaper, and thereby increasing the demand for it. Having shown that by the opening up of the Godavery all these benefits would be gained, Lord Shaftesbury proceeded to show the capabilities of India for supplying England with cotton and flax, if only it could be made sufficiently remunerative by providing roads and canals to bring it down for shipping from the interior. At the same time that the promotion of cotton cultivation would benefit India it would do more than anything else to put an end to slavery in America. If it were once proved to the natives that cotton-growing would return a profit, and that a steady demand for it would be kept up, they were sufficiently alive to their own interests not only to grow cotton, but to use their best inventions for cleansing and preparing it. In conclusion, he showed by statistics the enormous increase in the value of property in districts properly irrigated. In those districts the revenue had increased, famine disappeared, and a profit of 118 per cent. for many years had been yielded on the original outlay. By developing these works the Government, he was convinced, would increase their revenue, augment the comfort of the natives, and obtain a better market for our own manufactures.

Lord DE GREY and RUPON acknowledged the importance of extending public works in India, and said that much more would have been done in that respect had it not been for the late mutiny. He showed from a recent speech of Mr. Laing at Calcutta that 3,300,000*l.* had been taken up for works for 1860-61, an increase of 230,000*l.* on the previous year, which would give an increased net expenditure on roads and canals of about half a million, as less would be required for repairs than in the previous year. Every effort had been made to reduce the military expenditure in India, and to lay out an increased amount on works of irrigation and on the improvement of communication. He then stated to the House the measures taken by the Government of India to distribute the waters of the great canal of the Ganges to the North-West Provinces, and the

steps pursued to open up the navigation of the Godavery, for which purpose a large sum of money had been taken in the Budget for the present year. Under these circumstances, he thought the Government of India had allotted as large a sum as they were justified in the present state of the finances. If Lord Shaftesbury meant to imply that the Government ought to borrow money to carry out these works, he doubted whether the money-market could raise a much greater amount than was absolutely required for the purposes of Indian railroads. He hoped, as the Government was acting in the spirit of the motion, that Lord Shaftesbury would not press it, as if carried it might give rise in India to delusive hopes.

Lord LYVEDEN was of opinion that the public works were not being pressed forward as quickly as before the mutiny.

Lord OVERSTONE thought that it would be far better to leave such works to private enterprise, especially as he had heard that they had proved highly remunerative. He therefore moved the previous question.

Lord CLANRICARDE censured the Government for the dilatory manner in which they had set about these works. Although these works had been proved to be highly profitable, the Government had hesitated to borrow money for their completion, although no such hesitation had prevented their borrowing money for the unremunerative fortifications at home.

The Duke of ARGYLL said that the revenues of India were already greatly burdened by the expenses of the mutiny, that they were already pledged to the amount of 57,000,000*l.* on account of public works, and that they were still further pledged for the present year. Under such circumstances the Government did not feel justified in entertaining any proposition for a further advance.

Lord HARRIS having made a few remarks, the previous question was carried, Lord Shaftesbury having recognised the impossibility of carrying the motion which he had brought forward.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

SUBDIVISION OF DIOCESES BILL.

On Monday Lord LYTLETON said that owing to the unusual nature of the vote which had been taken the other night on this bill, and by which the House merely decided not to go into committee upon it, the measure was still before their lordships, and it was open to him again to move its committal. He had, nevertheless, no intention to move in the matter either in this or in future sessions.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

Lord LYTLETON sought to elicit from the Government an assurance that no changes would be made until next session, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commissioners. He adverted to several of the topics dealt with in their report, which he characterised as one of the most able and luminous documents ever presented to Parliament, and brought forward some points which they had omitted to notice.

Earl GRANVILLE said he did not think that the recommendation as to borough and county rates had been thoroughly considered, and there was no intention at present to bring in any bill to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners in this respect. With regard to the better administration of the system, he had felt some difficulty how to act, but what he proposed to do was this, which he thought would be satisfactory both to Parliament and the country. He thought they should be enabled in a short time now to lay on the table of both Houses of Parliament a Minute framed on certain recommendations of the Commission, and that Minute would be chiefly directed to the simplification of the business of the council office as related to schools and the appointment of teachers; and they hoped to be able to suggest something which would meet a crying evil, and give assistance to schools in what were called the poorer districts in the country. The Minute was not intended for immediate action, but would be first laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Lord BROUGHAM said he was in favour of both a county rate and a borough rate for schools. Bills had been brought into the other House of Parliament to impose such rates; but the difficulties had been found so great that the bills were abandoned. He offered suggestions with regard to the greatly neglected middle-class education.

It was most necessary that middle-class schools should be under Government inspection. At present as regarded education, the middle-classes were more neglected than the higher and the lower. They would not allow a person to practise medicine or surgery without first undergoing an examination, and he thought that those who were entrusted with the education and training of the young should also be subjected to some test, in order to ascertain their qualifications. The plan which he advocated on this subject involved no compulsion, as under it only those schools which chose voluntarily to be placed under the Privy Council inspection, would have the benefit of that inspection, and of the certificate which was granted in the event of the inspector being satisfied.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE gratefully acknowledged the candour and fairness with which the report of the Commissioners had been received. The omissions complained of for the most part did not come within the scope of their inquiry; and he believed the Commissioners had done right in not at present interfering with the misregulated trades, among whom, legislation, formerly dreaded, was beginning to be differently regarded. The Commissioners did not recommend anything as to middle-class education, which was not a part of the subject entrusted to them; neither did they propose to make any spe-

cific recommendation with regard to the extension of the Factories Act. His Grace then referred to the recommendations of the Commissioners, which were given under nine general heads.

The first touched upon the important subject of evening schools; for without them the efforts of the Commissioners to provide elementary instruction for the children would fail. The next head was one referring to the charities of England. Immense funds were grossly misapplied which ought to be devoted to the education of the people, and he trusted the Government would be able to deal with the question before long. The third of these points was a recommendation with regard to children employed in factories; the fourth was in reference to pauper children; the fifth related to vagrants and criminals; and the sixth was in reference to state schools, such as army and navy schools supported by the state. The noble lord expressed his general concurrence in these recommendations, but asked whether they had provided the necessary securities—a question which his noble friend would find fully answered in the body of the report. As to religious education, the majority of the commissioners expressed their opinion that it would be more for the interest of the schools that the Privy Council inspectors should confine their inspection to the general efficiency of the school, as was done in the case of Roman Catholic and Dissenting schools, and leave the religious education to those diocesan inspectors who were now almost everywhere appointed. It was proposed to simplify the accounts by paying the annual grant to the managers in a single sum to be spent at their discretion in the general management of the schools. The certificates would therefore no longer have a money value, but would be purely honorary distinctions. These certificates in practice had been found to be no real test of the efficiency of the schoolmasters.

With regard to rating, the Commissioners were actuated by a desire to escape the injurious consequences to education of "cold fits of economy" in the House of Commons.

There was a tendency to a yearly increase, which it was calculated would bring up the grant for public schools alone to 1,300,000*l.*; adding private schools, they would have 1,650,000*l.* The whole expense could not be calculated at less than 2,100,000*l.* Dr. Temple, in his evidence before the commission, placed the expense at 5,000,000*l.* The late Sir Robert Peel used to say that the House of Commons had warm fits, when it would vote money with enthusiasm; but at other times had cold fits, when it was equally remarkable for the manner in which it cut the votes down. The House of Commons might, therefore, in a cold fit cut down this sum of 2,000,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.*, and thus bring the educational element of the country almost to a stand. He had said that the present system did not extend to a very large proportion of the schools of the country. The assisted public schools throughout the country amounted to 6,897, containing 917,255 scholars; but the other system of public schools, viz. the unassisted, amounted to 15,952, containing 654,393 scholars. The whole of these schools derived not one farthing from the funds of the State. It ought to be the main object of the State to encourage this class of schools in order to stimulate improvement. In addition to the public schools there were the private schools wholly unassisted, containing 573,536 children; then there were the Birkbeck schools, the factory schools, and those to which so much attention had lately been drawn—the ragged schools—which were also unassisted, containing 671,393 children. So that they had in this class upwards of 1,800,000 children in schools totally unassisted by the funds of the State, whilst the assisted scholars amounted only to 917,000. Was not this a sign that some change was wanted? Almost all the small parishes were unassisted by the State, because they were unable to meet its requirements.

Parochial rating would be attended with such great evils in itself that he could not possibly recommend it.

They felt that the ratepayers would necessarily and very rightly claim such a share in the arrangement of the schools as would quite prohibit religious teaching being carried out; and that disputes must inevitably arise between clergymen on the one hand, the Dissenters and voluntaries on the other. Looking at the decided evils and objections to small areas and parochial rating, he would merely say that the objects which he believed would be attained by a contribution of a rate over the area to be assessed for these Government schools, a rate which they believed would not greatly exceed one penny in the pound—no large contribution on the rateable property of the country—would be, in the first place, that a vast number of public schools would attain this aid that never would obtain assistance from the Privy Council; and secondly, that a number of private schools would come in and obtain this aid. But moreover, a considerable extent of local interest would be established in these schools, without which it would be in vain to hope that the efficiency of the schools would be increased or that the minimum of instruction at present given would be raised. Many persons had supposed that they proposed this scheme as a substitute for a Government grant. But this was not the object of the commissioners; and it was obvious that such could not be the result of the scheme.

He thought it was a matter of just anticipation that by increasing the education vote they should be raising the standard of intelligence, and thereby ultimately diminishing the poor rate. He also looked forward to a time when, from the increased interest felt in education in local districts, the present system of centralisation might be gradually abandoned. A charge had been made against the commissioners, that they wished to discourage the principle of religious instruction; on the contrary, they not only relied upon religion as an essential element of education, but they considered that it lay at the foundation of all national instruction. The noble duke quoted largely from the report, and said—

The feeling of the public was not only in favour of religious education, but it would not submit to any system which was not founded upon religion. The commissioners had recommended nothing that was not in perfect conformity with that sentiment; and he believed,

that if their suggestions were adopted they would be found greatly to aid in giving effect to those feelings which were so generally entertained in the community. (Cheers.)

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in answer to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, said that what was proposed was the Government Inspector should in all cases be a member of the county boards. With regard to the schools to be supported out of the county-rates, it was proposed that an examination, not an inspection, should be made. The persons who should make those examinations would not be selected from the high class out of which inspectors were chosen; they would be schoolmasters appointed on account of merit, and those persons would examine the schools in the elementary branches.

The subject then dropped.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.—VOTING PAPERS.

On Wednesday, the House went into committee on the University Elections Bill, the object of which is to allow non-resident voters to forward their votes by means of papers signed in the presence of witnesses, and which are to be delivered at the poll by another voter in person. Objections were raised by Mr. AYRTON to this mode of voting, in which opinion he was supported by Mr. HENLEY and Sir G. C. LEWIS.

After encountering many difficulties, which seemed to multiply at every step in the discussion, the bill at length emerged from the committee with only a few amendments.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Mr. WALPOLE, in moving the second reading of the Indictable Offences (Metropolitan District) Bill, which had been sent down from the Lords, explained that the whole principle of the bill was contained in the first two clauses, which enacted that within the metropolitan district no charge shall be preferred against a person behind his back, by going before a grand jury, without a preliminary investigation by a magistrate in open court, and that (except in political cases and public prosecutions) when a case had been investigated by a magistrate it shall be no longer necessary to go before a grand jury. He noticed and replied to the objections which he expected from opponents to the bill.

Mr. AYRTON urged various objections to the measure, respecting which, he said, there had been a change of public opinion.

Sir G. LEWIS said he should vote for the second reading of the bill, which appeared to him to be founded on a just principle. There was a distinction, in respect to grand juries, between the country and the metropolis. He saw no reason why the House should not at once agree to the bill.

Mr. HUNT opposed the bill, which, he said, abolished an important institution, forming an integral part of our constitution, and introduced a new principle into our criminal code. He objected, on constitutional principles, to giving such power to stipendiary magistrates, who held their office at the pleasure of the Crown, as would result from removing that great bulwark of liberty, a grand jury. He moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the adjournment of the debate, and this motion was agreed to.

CHURCH-RATES LAW AMENDMENT (NO. 2) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. CROSS said he wished to appeal to the Government whether they would not assist those hon. gentlemen who wished to bring about a settlement of this question, by fixing some morning for its discussion—possibly next week, on Thursday.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said he believed the noble lord at the head of the Government, when a similar appeal was made to him, had stated that he was not prepared to fix any Government night for the discussion of this bill. Now Thursday was a Government day, and it was not usual to fix the discussion of any bill beforehand for Thursday. He was therefore afraid it was out of his power to assent to the proposal of the hon. gentleman. He would further add, that a large portion of the session had been already occupied with a discussion of this question, and one morning probably would not suffice to dispose of it.

Mr. CROSS then gave notice that as Wednesday, 17th July, was already taken up, he would fix Wednesday, the 24th July, for the second reading of his bill.

EDUCATION.

On Thursday, on the motion for going into committee of supply,

Mr. DILLWYN said he should willingly have complied with the appeal made by the noble lord at the head of the Government to members with motions similarly placed to his own not to press them unless the subject was either one of urgent necessity, or likely to lead to a practical result, were it not for the belief which he entertained that it was really necessary to call attention seriously to the Educational Estimates.

According to his view, the country was being over-educated. (Hear, hear.) The money voted was administered on a wrong principle, and it was time that the principle itself should be reconsidered. But for the strong feeling in favour of education, which prevented gentlemen from doing anything even having the appearance of impeding its progress, he believed these

estimates would long since have been reconsidered. The growth of the amounts voted for educational purposes was perfectly astonishing. From a sum of 30,000£. voted in 1838 it had amounted in 1861 to no less than 803,000£. The department of science and art in the same way, which commenced with a modest request for 1,300£. now asked for a vote of 111,000£. In 1840, the gross amount of the votes for education was 31,300£.; this year it was 915,278£.; and, as his right hon. friend the member for Carlisle reminded him, that was exclusive of the votes for Ireland. During the years from 1840 to 1848 the House became alarmed at the gross ignorance which prevailed throughout the country, and thought it a disgrace that education should be so much neglected as it was. It was found that persons employed to teach in the schools were themselves untaught. They then put their shoulders to the wheels, and in some respects very successfully, to correct that state of things. They did not, however, pause to consider what the standard of education should be. All they thought of was to give a better education to the people than was at that time afforded to them. The House was not niggardly, but the great difficulty was to induce the people to accept the education offered, and to offer it in such a manner as that it might be accepted by Dissenters, the members of the Church of England not, perhaps, representing as much as half the population. The majority of the House were not in favour of a peculiarly sectarian education, and in that he thought they were right. He should not grudge the amount which they were now asked to vote were he sure that the mode in which the education was offered was the one best calculated to promote the cause of sound education among the poor; but he considered that the education which they were giving was not producing that good which they were entitled to expect from the great amount of the vote. (Hear, hear.) They had raised the standard very much above that which was usually considered to be elementary education. He found that prizes were offered for geography, singing, drawing, mechanics, and political economy; and he thought the House would agree with him that that was not an education which it was their business to provide for the poor. (Hear, hear.) If they continued it they ought to constitute two different departments—one to have the control of that middle-class education, and the other to have the control of the instruction which would be given to the poorer classes alone. At present the poorest class felt a great reluctance to send their children to the schools. They knew that they could not leave them long enough to have them taught algebra, mensuration, political economy, and such matters; and they thought that the schoolmasters, being aware of that, did not pay them that attention which they would receive in an elementary school. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member read extracts from the reports of various inspectors to show that elementary education was in many places insufficiently attended to, while the higher branches of education taught in the schools was imparted with greater care, the effect of which was, that the children of the poorer classes who did not remain long enough at school were very imperfectly taught the elementary branches, and were not taught the higher branches at all. One inspector—Mr. Norris—stated that out of 169 children of the first class he found not more than twenty who were able to read a newspaper fluently, and that one-fourth of them could not read aloud their easy lesson books. (Hear, hear.) These reports clearly showed that the elementary instruction given under the system was deficient, while an attempt was made to give to children a smattering of knowledge in the higher branches. If they went on as they were now doing they would have to separate the system into two, and to teach the children of the poor and the children of the classes above them in different schools. (Hear, hear.) It would not be wise for the State to raise the standard of education any higher. It had, in fact, been raised too high already, and it was desirable that they should retrace their steps. (Hear, hear.) He would deprecate the idea of all classes being educated by the State. (Hear, hear.) But that would be the inevitable result if they pursued the present system. They were already educating the children of classes who were well able to pay for themselves, and this would go on increasing, because the intervention of the State prevented the competition of private schools, and the classes next above those for whom State education was provided found a difficulty in getting good private schools for their children, and were compelled in many cases to avail themselves of the National Schools. (Hear, hear.) He knew instances in which this had occurred, and the evil would go on increasing. He repeated that the effect of following out the present system would be to separate the education of the poor from that of the class above them, and then they would find all classes of society, one after another, availing themselves of the National Schools. All classes would be gathered into the education net, and before long they would see all the education of the country in the hands of the Government—a result which he, for one, was most anxious to avert. (Hear, hear.) In framing this resolution he had been actuated by a desire to save the public purse, and provide a sounder and better education for the poorer classes than they could obtain at present. He believed that if this resolution were loyally carried out by the Government the House would see a reduction of one-half in the educational votes before many years were over. He had excepted the training schools, because he admitted that they were necessary for insuring a proper supply of schoolmasters.

He moved that, in the opinion of the House, votes in aid of educational establishments should, so far as may be consistent with existing arrangements, be limited to those in which elementary instruction alone is given, and to those for the training of schoolmasters.

Sir G. LEWIS reminded the House of the understanding that motions were not to be interposed on the question of going into Supply, unless they were of pressing importance, and would lead to a practical result. The present motion could be brought forward at all only by straining the rules of the House, as it related to the education vote in the Committee of Supply, amounting, in fact, to a proposal to reduce that vote. Little would be gained by this preliminary discussion, and he hoped the House would allow the subject to be discussed when the vote was asked for.

The motion was negatived.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARKS.

Mr. B. ORBORNE drew attention to the system of inspecting volunteers in the parks between five and six o'clock in the evening, when they were crowded with equestrians and carriages. The firing was calculated to cause accidents by frightening horses. Mr. W. COWPER said that complaints had been made on the subject, and he thought it desirable that the volunteers should exercise in a way not to inconvenience the public. Instructions would be given to that effect.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Sir R. PEEL asked whether a statement that the Spanish Government had resolved to abandon its claim against Morocco, and to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, was true? The occupation of that territory imperilled the fortress of Gibraltar, according to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that some time ago it was stated that the Moorish Government had refused to carry out the treaty entered into with Spain, and the latter had made preparations to enforce it. The intervention and good offices of her Majesty's Government had been at that time accepted by Spain. Since then the Spanish Government had stated that they had heard that Morocco was determined not to carry out the treaty, and in that case the only alternative was to renew the war, or to occupy Tetuan. The Spanish Government had adopted the latter course, but was still open to negotiation on the matter. Tangier was opposite Gibraltar, but Tetuan was not, being an inland town.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD, referring to Lord J. Russell's statement with regard to Spain and Morocco, said the statement of the noble lord that evening was equivalent to an opinion that the occupation of Tetuan was of no consequence.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had previously spoken of a matter of fact; but he would say that it would not become the British Government to say that Morocco having signed a treaty was not bound by it; and it was their duty to take steps to prevent a misunderstanding between Spain and Morocco calculated to bring on a war.

MR. SCULLY'S SPEECHES.

Mr. SCULLY brought forward the subject of the best mode of securing authorised or accurate reports of the debates of the House, on the ground that the reporters for the newspapers only reported as it suited them, and therefore it was only ministers and expectant ministers who had their speeches given in full, while independent members were cut down to the shortest space; and in his own case he was often out of his own mouth made ridiculous. He objected to the House being in this way placed under the control of the press, which represented or misrepresented members as it pleased. As a proof of the misrepresentation from which he suffered in the reports, he read a letter from Dublin, asking him not to make an ass of himself, stating that everybody in Ireland was laughing at him, and that his absurdities were attributed to his not being right in his head.

Mr. BASS put it to the hon. gentleman whether the speech he had just made added to his own reputation or to the dignity of the House. He expressed his regret that the hon. gentleman should have left off his original system of making common-sense speeches, and adopted that of incessantly addressing the House, as he had recently done, which made it a matter of congratulation that he was about to absent himself from the House.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

ALDERNEY HARBOUR.

A debate of considerable length arose upon vote seventeen, of 160,000£. for harbours of refuge, with reference to the works of Alderney. It was contended that Alderney was not, and never could be made, a harbour of refuge; on the other hand, it was argued that, though not strictly a harbour of refuge, it was of great value as an important military and naval position, now nearly impregnable, for watching in time of war, and of checking the naval operations of an enemy. In the course of the debate Sir J. GRAHAM repeated the testimony of the Duke of Wellington in favour of the works, to which, he said, the Duke attached primary importance. A motion by Mr. BAXTER to omit from the vote the sum of 90,000£. for the works at Alderney was negatived upon a division by 65 to 50.

GLASNEVIN GARDENS—SUNDAY OPENING.

Another long and rather warm discussion grew out of a motion by Mr. Gregory to exclude from vote nineteen the sum of 2,382£. for additional repairs and alterations of the Royal Dublin Society's buildings, and for the erection of a new palm-house at Glasnevin Gardens, the motion being grounded upon the refusal of the society to open the gardens to the public on Sundays, and the discussion embracing what is known as the Sunday question. In the end Mr. Gregory withdrew his motion, upon a distinct understanding that, unless the society conformed to the wish of the House, and consented to open the gardens as desired, the annual grant to the society would not be brought forward by the Government.

Other votes were agreed to, after much discussion.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

On the order for considering the Report on the East India (Civil Service) Bill, Sir C. WOOD intimated that he had consented to make certain alterations in the bill to meet objections, and, on his motion, the bill was re-committed, in order to undergo the proposed amendments, and the report was received forthwith.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

On the report upon the Industrial Schools Bill, Lord R. CRECH complained of the severity of the bill;

that it introduced a new principle, and that it gave an enormous arbitrary power to a single magistrate and to the police. He moved to defer the consideration of the report for three months. Sir G. C. Lewis defended the bill, which, so far from being of an arbitrary and despotic character, was, he said, the very reverse. After a few observations from Mr. PRAISE and Mr. WHALLEY, the amendment was negatived, and the report was, with a few amendments, agreed to.

The appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Alban's) Bill was re-committed, and certain new clauses were added.

Other bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

IRREMOVABLE POOR.

The whole of the morning sitting of Friday was taken up with the consideration of the Irremovable Poor Bill Committee. The sitting was suspended at four o'clock.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

PARTY EVICTIONS.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into committee of supply, Mr. M'HAON moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the recent evictions of Partry, and into the expediency of devising some means to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. The motion was seconded by Mr. MAGUIRE. After a few words from Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Whiteside, Mr. CARDWELL said the charges brought against Lord Plunkett had been contradicted on oath by his lordship, and he trusted the House would not consent to usurp the functions of a legal tribunal. On a division the motion for a select committee was negatived by 66 to 15.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF SWITZERLAND.

Mr. KINGLAKE inquired what progress had been made towards effecting those "full and adequate arrangements" which, in her Majesty's most gracious speech addressed to the House of Parliament in August last, were expressed to be confidently looked forward to as the means for "securing the neutrality and independence of the Swiss Confederation;" whether (pending the negotiations referred to in her Majesty's most gracious speech) the continued occupation by France of territories which have been declared to "form part of the neutrality of Switzerland" was sanctioned by any provisional agreement or understanding between the guaranteeing powers, and called the attention of the House to the danger which seems to be threatening the integrity and independence of Switzerland. He contended that all the gloomy forebodings which were expressed with regard to Switzerland last year had been realised; and the greatest anxiety was felt in what was called French Switzerland as to the result of the conversion of a barrier to the country into a hostile lodgment. French influence had largely increased in Geneva; while in certain events it would be found impossible to maintain that Swiss neutrality which it was the object and intention of the treaty of Vienna to establish.

Sir R. PEEL said he considered the annexation of Savoy to France as now a *fait accompli*; but, as regarded Switzerland, we were bound to consider the question of the neutralised territory in a public point of view. If we were disappointed in our expectations in relation to that territory, the blame, he admitted, did not rest with the British Government. Nothing had been done; but England was only one of the parties to the Treaty of Vienna.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it now appeared clear that, before the Italian war took place, an agreement was come to between the Emperor of the French and Cavour that Savoy and Nice were to be surrendered to France if Lombardy and Venice were ceded to Sardinia. Although Venetia was not ceded, yet the Duchies of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were incorporated with Sardinia; and it was said that if England had interfered to prevent that annexation, the cession of Savoy and Nice which followed would not have taken place. But it was impossible for England to interfere to have the people of those duchies forced to re-accept a rule which they abhorred; and every possible objection was made to the cession of Savoy and Nice, and it was pointed out that the neutrality of Switzerland would be impaired by such a proceeding. A conference on the question of Savoy having been proposed by France was acceded to by England, which was all that Switzerland had asked; but the assent of the other powers was not obtained to the meeting of a conference, Russia expressing herself satisfied, while Austria and Prussia did not desire a conference on a matter which they considered settled. The British Government, however, declined to acknowledge the cession of Savoy and Nice as part of the public law of Europe. The neutrality and independence of Switzerland, as guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna, however, remained, and he hoped would be maintained by the powers of Europe, and that Switzerland would, as she appeared prepared to do, show in every way her determination to defend her independence. England in this case must act with the other powers, while she so acted as to aid in the maintenance of the independence of all the states of Europe. The noble lord pointed out the advantages of this country's acting in concert with France in all great international questions, which he was happy to say was now the case.

THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM.

Lord NAAS called attention to the recent changes in the Board of Directors of the Irish Convict Prisons. He dwelt upon the merits of the Irish system, as shown by its results, and upon the dependence of the system on the energy, knowledge and experience of

the heads of the departments. It was proposed to make a considerable alteration in the constitution of the Board of Directors, and he urged the Government to reconsider its determination.

Mr. CARDWELL admitted the value and efficiency of the system of convict discipline in Ireland, and explained the extent and reasons of the alterations made in the Board; adding that he was engaged in further inquiry upon the subject.

The discussion of this subject was continued by Mr. Whiteside, Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Monsell, Sir G. Grey, and other members.

The Speaker was at length allowed to leave the Chair, and the House went into a Committee of Supply; but it being then twelve o'clock, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

THE WRIT FOR WAKEFIELD.

The adjourned debate on the motion for a new writ for the borough of Wakefield was then resumed.

Mr. Serjeant PROCTER (Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry) opposed the motion. No reason had, he said, been assigned for the issue of the writ, and the bribery at Wakefield, which had been practised by both parties, was gross, open, and systematic, implicating the whole borough. He cited several cases of suspension of the writ on the ground of bribery, which was a wholesome lesson read to constituencies.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY supported the motion. Sir G. GREY said the House ought to show a determination to suppress bribery; and if this writ was issued as a matter of course, it would be hardly believed that they were sincere. The Government opposed the motion, considering that a sufficient term of suspension had not elapsed. Mr. HENLEY was in favour of issuing the writ. He thought the punishment had been long enough, and no proposal was made to disfranchise the borough. The motion was supported by Colonel SMYTH and Mr. BENTINCK.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that the House should pursue a definite and decided course, and consider the effect of adopting the motion upon public opinion. Its character was involved in the decision of this question.

Mr. DISRAELI was of opinion that the best thing was for the House to assent to the issue of the writ, and to take the earliest opportunity of considering the whole subject, and providing for future cases.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should vote against the motion, and expressed his regret that the House should be divided in opinion upon the question. The House was called upon to declare how it would deal with cases of electoral corruption. If it was indisposed to entertain proposals of general disfranchisement, it should deal effectually with particular cases of gross and general corruption.

Mr. MACAULAY and Sir W. JOLLIFFE spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. HODGSON in his own vindication.

The House divided on the motion that the writ be issued, and the numbers were:—

Ayes	...	...	...	123
Noes	...	...	...	173
Majority	...	...	...	50

The announcement of the numbers was followed by cheers from the Ministerial benches.

The Report of Supply was brought up and adopted.

The Industrial Schools Bill, the New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill, the Offences in Territories near Sierra Leone Prevention Bill, and the Industrial Schools (Scotland) Bill were each read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.

On Monday, on the order for going into a Committee of Supply,

Lord ELCHO moved a resolution:—

That it is not desirable that the new Foreign-office should be erected according to the Palladian design now exhibited in a committee-room of the House.

He attributed this design to a horror of the Gothic style of architecture, which had been inspired, he thought, by an abuse of that style. He examined the objections alleged against Gothic buildings, contending that, in the essential qualities of cost, convenience, and light, the Gothic was preferable to the Italian style for the Foreign-office.

Mr. BUXTON seconded the motion. Mr. COWPER defended the Palladian style, which Mr. Layard characterised as "mean." Mr. TITE, on the other hand, thought that Mr. Scott's design would produce a very handsome building. Lord J. MANNERS said Mr. Scott was the first Gothic architect of the day, and ought to have had fair play; whereas the First Minister said, "You shall erect the building in the only style which has found favour in my sight." This was not fair to Mr. Scott, or to the other architects who had had premiums for designs in the Italian style.

After some remarks by Mr. D. FORTESCUE,

Mr. OSBORNE wished to know, not the style of the building, but what it would cost. He thought that the whole thing should be reopened for competition. He warned the House to be upon its guard; it was the worst building committee in the world.

Lord PALMERSTON said that if he was to give an opinion as to the combatants for the two styles he should say that the supporters of the Gothic had been defeated. He denied that he was bound to adopt both the architect and the style chosen by his predecessors in office. The noble lord then proceeded in a strain of much humour to answer Lord J. Manners' assertion, of the prevalence of the

Gothic style. He argued that that style was no more English or national than that which was called the Classic.

I never heard of the Goths, the Vandals, or the Saracens doing much in this country. I have been told in my early years that the Romans were in this country for a considerable number of years, and it is probable, therefore, that they have better claims to have established in this island a system of architecture that may be considered English than those people who never came here at all. (A laugh.)

If this country had any national style, it was to be found at Stonehenge, or rather in the mud huts and wicker wigwags of the Ancient Britons. He argued that for all similar buildings in this country the classic style had always been the most prevalent.

I am afraid of quoting an Italian authority against my noble friend, or I might quote the opinion of Canova, a man versed in the arts, and supposed to be a very good judge. He told me, talking of London, and speaking with Italian hyperbole, "If London were only whitened it would be a real Paradise." But my noble friend, instead of making it a real Paradise, would make it a real something else (a laugh), with the gloominess that he would scatter over all the streets he had the power to command. His great objection is the want of variety. Well, no doubt it is well known that error is infinite and truth is simple. Bad taste is infinite, and good taste is simple, and therefore the Gothic admits of an infinite variety. (Much laughter.) But nothing will satisfy my noble friend but the invention of some new order of architecture. Mr. Nash, a great architect, tried that experiment, but had not much success. We all remember the story of a gentleman who, walking along Regent-street, and being struck with something irregular, said to the clerk of the works, "Good Heavens! what order of architecture do you call that?" The man said, "Oh, Sir, that is Mr. Nash's positive order." (Laughter.) Well, I should like to see the "positive order" of my noble friend. (Continued laughter.) If my noble friend wants to invent a new order of architecture, and if it be worth while, let us offer a premium for it.

Seeing that the Foreign-office was falling down, the Colonial-office following its example, an India-house being greatly wanted, and the State Paper-house overflowing, he hoped that the House would not delay the necessary arrangements for erecting those buildings until a style was invented which would please every member of the House. Mr. Scott had brought him a Gothic plan, then an amended style, which appeared to him Gothic in disguise, with pointed windows rounded at the top. (A laugh.)

And then he brought me another style, Saracenic or Byzantine. I said then, "I know you are capable of excelling in any style; now do for Heaven's sake go and bring me an Italian style!" (A laugh.) Mr. Scott did bring me an Italian style, and we have heard from the noble lord that it has been admired by the very best judges. I do not pretend to be a judge of the scientific features of architecture, but it seems to me a very beautiful plan, and one which combines with sufficient beauty and ornament great moderation of expense. (Cheers.)

On a division Lord Elcho's motion was negatived by 188 to 95.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply, beginning with a vote of 30,000*l.* for the Foreign-office; the total estimate being 200,000*l.*

Mr. PRAISE suggested that the vote should be postponed until the tender and plans had been received by the First Commissioner of Works. After a good deal of discussion, the vote was agreed to, a division not being insisted upon.

Several votes were passed, but on the item of 25,780*l.* for the expenses of the office of Woods and Forests, Mr. CAIRD moved to reduce the vote by 1,000*l.*, being half of the probable charge of the solicitor in Scotland. On a division the amendment was lost by 123 to 78. Mr. A. SMITH moved the rejection of this vote; but, on a division, it was carried by 176 to 14.

On the vote for public records, Mr. HENNESSY asked whether the post lately filled by a gentleman who was turned away by the Prime Minister on account of his religion, had been supplied, and if so, whether the testimonials of his successor had been submitted to the Protestant Alliance? Lord PALMERSTON said he did not turn away Mr. Turnbull, who resigned, and his resignation was accepted. There was a trial just going on in the matter, the result of which would soon be known.

After the vote for the Poor-law Boards in England and Ireland, the chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

The East India Civil Service Bill, as amended, was considered, and ordered to be read a third time.

THE APPROPRIATION OF SEATS BILL.

On the consideration of the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill,

Mr. COLLINS moved, in the clause fixing the place of nomination in the Southern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, to omit "Pontefract," and insert "Wakefield."

After some further debate, on a division, the amendment was carried by 107 to ninety-four; so Pontefract was struck out of the clause, and Wakefield inserted.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past three o'clock.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S NEW YACHT.—This beautiful steamer, which has been built on the Clyde, is now completed. The Lady Nyassa is built in twenty-four sections, each of ten feet in length, and she will be immediately taken to pieces, previous to being shipped for the Zambesi. She will then be conveyed thirty-four miles inland, re-erected on the banks of the Nyassa, an unexplored river, and launched.

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

The ordinary accounts from New York extend to June 25; from St. John's by telegraph three days later. The gist of the latest news is as follows:—

New York, June 27.

General Banks has arrested the Marshal of Baltimore on a charge of treason, and has appointed a Provost-Marshal for the city.

The British ship *America*, bound to Charleston with contraband of war, has been captured and brought to Philadelphia.

Several minor engagements have taken place between the Federal gunboats and the rebels on shore.

A vessel just arrived reports having been chased by privateers.

The British ship *Forfarshire* has been captured in the Gulf of Mexico by Federal ships.

The Federal Government has recognised the new Provisional Government of Virginia. The forces under the command of General M'Lelland are rapidly concentrating in Virginia from the West. He has made no compact not to occupy the soil of Kentucky.

The Kangaroo has arrived at New York, and the Europa at Boston.

June 28.

An engagement has taken place at Mathias Point, on the Potomac. The rebels fired on a small party from the gunboats, killing two men and wounding several others. An immense quantity of ammunition had been found on the premises of the Marshal of Baltimore.

The American Eagle, from London, has arrived.

The Europa sailed from Boston for Europe on the 26th inst.

PEACE PROPOSAL.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:—

The rebels have made two propositions of peace to the Administration. The one contemplates the complete recognition of the Southern Confederacy, with a treaty of commerce and friendship, and perhaps an annual subsidy of 5,000,000 dollars from the United States for giving us their protection against foreign and domestic enemies.

The other, which is still under consideration, consents to a suspension of hostilities, a laying down of arms, and extension of the line of 36° 30' deg. to the Pacific. Perhaps censorious people may see some immediate connexion between these facts, the supineness of both armies on the other side of the Potomac, and the indignation manifested towards the rapid energy of General Lyon and Colonel Blair in Missouri.

The *Post* Boston letter hints that a general feeling in favour of peace is likely to arise in the North:—

The indications that an attempt, and a vigorous one too, will be made to restore peace, continue to increase as we get towards the time for the meeting of Congress. The peace party, I have not the least doubt, is encouraged to act from very high quarters. It is so evident that everything is done with reference to the ambition of a few party leaders, that enthusiasm must die out. Then the money question is beginning to press strongly to an issue. The capitalists desire peace on almost any terms; and, unless they are strangely belied, they are combining to coerce the coercionists, which they can all the more easily do because Government relies upon the rich only for aid, though there is something said about a popular loan on the French plan, to be perfected by Congress, a body that is as sure to be controlled by the moneyed-classes as the Cabinet itself. Wall-street, which governs the American world of capital, is becoming Quakerised, and will soon be crying for peace as earnestly as ever did Lord Falkland.

The *New York* correspondent of the *Times* throws doubt on the actual peace propositions, but adds:—

That distinguished agents of the South have been in New York in conference with leading Northern democrats, with a view to secure Northern democratic support for such a proposition, is true. It is also true that that support has been obtained, and that some gentlemen who before the war advocated concessions to the South are prepared to do so now. But, unless my informants are sadly misinformed, the Government are not yet prepared to adopt a settlement of the question even more favourable to the rebels than the compromise of Mr. Crittenden that was rejected last winter. There is no military reason for peace. The Northern armies have been worsted neither in battle nor strategy; the enthusiasm of the people has not yet cooled; nor is their resolution less determined than it was when a ready hand picked up the gauntlet which General Beauregard threw down in April. An army of 250,000 men has been organised, and now surrounds the northern frontier of the rebels. A navy has been made loyal, and now shuts up their ports. Fort Pickens has been secured against their attack, and threatens to become in the autumn the base of an advance into the heart of the cotton States. Washington is secure beyond question, and General Scott asks only time to compel the great, but ill-disciplined forces that threaten it to retreat upon Richmond. Their army, although large, is neither well armed nor disciplined, is badly provisioned, and cannot be kept for a long time at any one point. They are threatened by General Scott at the east, by General Prentiss at Cairo, and by General M'Lelland on the western part of Virginia. Nor are the financial reasons for compromise rather than the military reasons. While the Government of the United States can impose a tax for 100,000,000 dols., with perfect certainty that it can be collected, and can make a loan for twice the amount upon the faith of the tax, the Budget of the Southern Secretary shows a palpable weakness. His first call was for 15,000,000 dollars, of 8 per cent. bonds, secured by an export duty on cotton. I have never heard it claimed that he succeeded in negotiating more than 8,000,000 dols. of these bonds. The next call is for 50,000,000 dols., receivable in cotton

by the Government, for which are issued the 10 per cent. bonds of the Confederacy, the Government meanwhile holding the cotton till the blockade shall be raised, and the planters using the bonds as money. Thus, it is urged, the takers of the loan will have an excellent security for their bonds, because they will be based upon actual property for like amount held by the Government. But when we consider that the property represents the daily disbursements of the Government, for which it must, when sold, inevitably go, except so much of the proceeds as must be applied upon the former loan, we see how fallacious is the argument. The South are, in reality, by such measures, undertaking to carry on this war upon credit, while the United States are about to resort to taxation.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The *New York Herald* states that the most important questions which will be discussed at the extra session of Congress will be:—1. Satisfaction for the President's movements. 2. Authorising a loan of two or three hundred million dollars. 3. An act authorising the vigorous prosecution of the war. 4. A modification of the present tariff. 5. A bankrupt law. 6. A tax on tea and coffee. 7. A direct tax in absence of sufficient revenue from customs.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that the Federal Government intend proposing to Congress to defray the expenses of the war by a national loan, to be raised by opening subscription lists in all the towns and counties of the loyal States, under the auspices of the postmasters and local treasurers. Amounts varying from twenty to one thousand dollars to be received, the smaller subscriptions to have the preference. Treasury certificates bearing seven per cent. interest, and having three years to run, will be issued. According to a statement furnished by Secretary Cameron to President Lincoln for a message to Congress, about 225,000 volunteers are now mustered into the United States service.

Northern troops were reaching Washington at the rate of 5,000 a-day.

The steamer *Alliance*, returned from a cruise up the Potomac, reported the capture of eleven Southern vessels, which were endeavouring to supply the enemy with provisions.

The Columbia District Court has given an opinion in the case of the English schooner *Tropic Wind* for violating the blockade of the Virginian ports. The court held that such conduct entailed the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, valued at 22,000 dols. It reserves its ultimate decision on the question of fact respecting the alleged relaxation of the strict law of blockade in favour of British vessels.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from the Federal camp at Fortress Monroe, says, "There is no doubt that the enemy in this section of the State is displaying more tact and strategy than the Union side, and unless strong reinforcements of regulars and volunteers, under educated military men, be sent here forthwith, at Big Bethel and Yorktown the enemy can at any time cut off land communication between Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and if in sufficient force may erect land batteries on the northern front of sufficient size to annoy the transport steamer that plies between Newport News and the fortress."

It is reported from Washington that General Beauregard had for the present abandoned the idea of a general attack on the Federal troops, but recommended a guerilla system of warfare, and urged the engagement of the Federal outposts at every opportunity in order to draw them into the traps set for them in the shape of ambushes and masked batteries.

The *Chicago Times* says that it is authoritatively stated that 4,000 Missouri rebels left Point Pleasant, eighty miles below Cairo, for Memphis, on Thursday last. It is also reported the Missourians are crossing the Arkansas river in large numbers for Yelville, the country seat of Marion country.

It is stated that the secession feeling is reviving in Baltimore; that the Union packets have lately been frequently fired upon.

General M'Lelland arrived at Grafton, Western Virginia, on the 23rd inst., but it was not known what movement was intended from that point.

The election returns received from Kentucky up to the present time show that nearly all the Union candidates have been elected.

The case of the British prize schooner *Tropic Bird* is to be carried into the United States Supreme Court.

Undated letters from Columbus, Mississippi, report,—"Cotton is being everywhere eagerly subscribed to the Confederate States' loan by almost every planter in that portion of Mississippi, in amounts from 25 to 400 bales." Letters from other Southern places mention similar subscriptions.

It is understood that the Government at Washington, scandalised by the wild and incoherent attacks upon England, had suggested to the leading papers that they should adopt a more moderate tone.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says:—"At Fontainebleau, on Tuesday last, the Emperor formally received Count Aresé, who was instructed to remit to him a letter by which the King officially notified to his Majesty the legislative act in virtue of which he had assumed the title of King of Italy."

On Thursday the Emperor left for Vichy after presiding at a Council of Ministers.

It is stated that General Fleury will go to Turin as Ambassador Extraordinary, in order to notify to King Victor Emmanuel the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France.

The *Patrie* says that France is about to increase the garrison of the frontier towns of the patrimony of St. Peter.

The trial of M. Mirès commenced on Thursday, the 27th of June, and has continued throughout the week. The great charge against him is fraudulent mismanagement of the Railway Bank, with a view to his own advantage. The proceedings are not reported, but the accused exhibits excessive agitation and temper, and public feeling seems to be in his favour. It is said to be established that his transactions with the bank yielded him no profit, though the bank, it is alleged, speculated with varied success to the extent of upwards of 60,000,000. The guilt of Mirès appears to be so fully established that all his friends have ceased to hope for an acquittal. It is thought, however, that he will not be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

General Beaufort d'Hautpoul has arrived in Paris from Syria.

The treaty of commerce between France and Prussia has been signed.

ITALY.

DISTURBED STATE OF NAPLES.

Great anarchy prevails throughout the Neapolitan provinces. That country is suffering from the lawlessness of a disbanded army, which, enlisted and supported by a worthless Court, fled before Garibaldi last year, and now, being scattered over the country, perpetrates, and will continue to perpetrate, every crime, until it is destroyed. The Neapolitan people have nothing to do with these excesses, and, indeed, are the victims of them. Though there may not be much enthusiasm for Italian unity among the people, yet there is a great relief at having got rid of the Bourbon, and a general appreciation of the good which Victor Emmanuel's Government is working. Were it not for the disbanded soldiery, order and contentment would prevail throughout the country. These men go about in small bands, sufficient only to sack a village and murder the inhabitants, but not to resist the Piedmontese troops which are sent against them. Close in the neighbourhood of the city the darkest atrocities take place; but no sooner do the troops arrive in their neighbourhood than all the brigands make off, sometimes carrying with them large quantities of spoil. Some of the incidents mentioned show the inefficiency of the National Guard in preserving the peace. "On Tuesday night," says the *Times* correspondent, "a party of fifty armed men came down on a station called Canello, on the Nola Railway, not far from Naples, and took all the money they could find, and, after breaking the bust of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel in a café close at hand, bound and shot the poor fellow who kept the café."

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* says:—It is very evident that the remedy will be found the moment the Italian Government sends troops in sufficient number to overrun the whole country. This has now been resolved upon, and Cialdini will be sent in command—a man fully able to restore order in Naples as Manhes did at the head of a French army in 1812.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

In the opinion of many persons who should be well informed, the Emperor Napoleon is about to insist on the removal of the Neapolitan Bourbons from Rome as a condition of his maintaining the promise to guard and guarantee the Papal Court. If this be done the dissolution of those armed bands of marauders and border-ruffians jointly kept up by the legitimists and pretent factions within the Alsatian sanctuary of St. Peter's Patrimony, under the protection of French Imperial troops, will follow as a matter of course.

Despatches from Naples state that a Bourbon officer had been arrested. He was the bearer of several lists of persons in the pay of France. The sums paid daily to these persons were also specified in the lists.

The Neapolitan Railways Bill has passed in the Chamber of Deputies, by 215 against 19 votes. By this public work employment will be afforded to some 40,000 men.

The Ravenna, Bologna, and Ancona Railway Bill, and the bill relating to the reorganization of the Roman Railway Company, passed the Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

ROME.

In reference to the health of the Pope, *Le Temps* says:—"A private letter from Rome, written by a well-informed person, says that the Pope's physicians apprehend from one moment to another a fatal termination of the malady with which Pius IX. is attacked." The *Brussels Indépendance* of Sunday adds:—"Without actually wishing to guarantee the assertion of the Parisian journal, we ought to say that our own information does not lead us to regard its statement as an exaggeration."

The following is according to the Turin correspondent of the *Morning Star*, Baron Ricasoli's expedient for the settlement of the Roman question:—

If the Pope dies, then France will propose a programme in virtue of which the abolition of the temporal power will be established. By means of the cardinal charged to sustain the proposition, or by his veto, the French Government will endeavour to cause the conclave to give its votes to the man who will accept the French programme. If the conclave persists in acting contrary to the wish of the Emperor, then he will withdraw his troops from Rome, and all is settled. Now, the odds may be safely given a hundred to one that the conclave will accept the man and the programme rather than find itself face to face with Roman revolution and Piedmontese invasion.

If the Pope does not die so soon as is expected, the

question will be settled in this manner. In a few months, perhaps in October, Baron Ricasoli will address to France and to Europe a manifesto, in which he will state all the conditions which he intends to offer to the Pope, to the Sacred College, and to the Church. These are—a civil list for the Pope and his court; large pensions for the cardinals; recognition of all the Roman debt (with the approval of Parliament); the maintenance of the Palace of the Vatican, the Pontifical Guard, &c., &c.—in a word, all which could render the Pope's ecclesiastical office at once safe and dignified. Then Ricasoli will trace out the limits within which he proposes to circumscribe the liberty of the Church, and to realise Cavour's maxim, a free Church in a free "State." Ricasoli will accompany this document by a note, in which he will explain the necessity which compels Italy, in the name of public safety, to take possession of her capital, and he will call upon France, in a firm but friendly tone, to withdraw her interposition. The French Government, thus reduced to the alternative of giving way or of quarrelling with Italy, and probably letting loose the revolution upon the Roman States, will address itself to the Pope, will impress upon him that the conditions offered by the Italian Government are safe, dignified, and honourable, will counsel their acceptance, and, if the counsel be rejected, will quietly say, "*Liberavi animam meam—good bye! I go to Civita Vecchia for the moment, and then to Marseilles!*" An announcement of this kind seriously made will bring, it is fully believed, the most obstinate to reason.

The writer adds the material fact that he cannot guarantee that the plan has been accepted by the Emperor Napoleon.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The tenor of the Imperial rescript [relating to the Hungarian Diet] was communicated on the 2nd inst. to the Chamber of Deputies at Vienna, by order of the Emperor. The Emperor, says the rescript, has learned with regret the decision of the Diet against his rights as the hereditary King of Hungary, and considers it his duty to decline receiving the address. His Majesty, however, is desirous of pronouncing himself without reserve on the question contained in the address. He has, therefore, invited the Diet to draw it up in a form compatible with the dignity of those hereditary rights which the Emperor will know how to defend against attack. M. de Schmerling then stated that the Government hoped, after this communication, there would soon be a solution of this important question.

The address, as originally proposed by M. Deak, was on Friday adopted by the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. It will be presented to the Emperor in the same manner as the address of 1790. The address, as now sent to Vienna, will bear on the envelope the address, "To his Sacred, Imperial, and Royal Majesty," with all the other titles, similar to that which was on the envelope of the address of 1790.

A Peith letter of July 3 represents that serious hopes were entertained of an arrangement with the Emperor of Austria. It was thought certain that if the Diet consented to change the form of its address (which we now learn by telegraph that it has done), Austria would allow Hungary a separate financial and commercial administration, and assent to the principle of mixed garrisons in the fortresses of the kingdom. Such concessions are very considerable, and will probably stimulate the Hungarians to persevere in their demand for a separate Minister at War.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of Monday says:—

"The Presidents of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Hungarian Diet only reached Vienna to-day, having been delayed on their journey. A Cabinet Council will be held this evening. At the present moment thus much is known. Baron Vay demands the recognition of the laws of 1848, which should be afterwards revised. Count Szecsen, the other Hungarian Minister, proposes that negotiations should be opened with the deputation from the Hungarian Diet. To-morrow both Presidents will be received by the Emperor. His Majesty's reply will for the present be confined to a few friendly expressions. The real reply will be given later, in a Royal rescript.

The Budget for the ensuing financial year, as it will be laid before the Austrian Parliament, has already been published in some of the official papers. From the contents it appears that the expenditure is estimated at 362,536,000*fl.*, while the income will amount to 298,599,800*fl.* only, thus leaving a deficit *in prospectu* of 63,936,200*fl.* The deficit is in danger of further augmentation by an extraordinary outlay for army and navy purposes, to the extent of 45,000,000*fl.* The ordinary expenditure for the army is estimated at 103,000,000*fl.*; for the navy, 6,000,000*fl.* The interest of the national debt exceeds the army expenses by more than 20,000,000*fl.*

The Croatian Diet will not accept the union with Hungary, unless the latter consents to assume a different position in her treatment of that question.

Count Coronini, a man of well-known vigour, has been appointed General-in-Chief of the forces in Hungary, and the commanders of the chief fortresses—Comorn and Peterwarden—have been changed.

The Vice-President of the Hungarian Chancellery has tendered his resignation, because the Austrian Government have refused to accede to his proposal for the postponement of military measures to recover the taxation until after the harvest has been gathered in.

GERMANY.

The official Prussian organ publishes a Royal manifesto, countersigned by all the Ministers, according to which the coronation of the King and Queen of Prussia will take place at Königsberg in October next. The ceremony will be performed in presence of the members of both Houses of the Diet,

and of those personages who will be summoned from all the provinces of the kingdom as witnesses.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4th, Baden proposed that the resolutions adopted by the Federal Diet in 1852 and 1860, in reference to Electoral Hesse, should not be considered as an obstacle to the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831 in that Electorate. The representative of Electoral Hesse reserved his reply to this proposal.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne of the 3rd says:—"The Council of the States, in its sitting of to-day, voted the sum of 100,000*fr.* to defray the cost of an expedition to Japan, for concluding a treaty of commerce with that country. In the National Council to-day, it was decided to treat the affair of Savoy as an open question, and to energetically protect the rights of Switzerland."

SWEDEN.

The Marquis di Toreana, Italian Ambassador, has arrived at Stockholm and been received with great enthusiasm. He was honoured with marks of distinction by the King and the people. In the course of this week a grand banquet is to be given in his honour by the principal inhabitants of Stockholm.

RUSSIA.

The *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg describes as follows the disastrous consequences of the monetary crisis which now prevails in Russia:—

The large proprietors of mines, as well as those of the principal spinning mills, are in a very embarrassed state. The sugar manufacturers are calling on the Government for a subsidy of several millions. The large capitalists who have manufactories begin to suspend operations; most of the distillers are in a very tottering condition, and some of them have already declared themselves bankrupt. Several of the large industrial companies are winding up their affairs, and the shareholders of the principal undertakings are anxious to get rid of their securities at a sacrifice of fifty per cent.

The following startling account of the Emperor of Russia's reception at Moscow appears in Bullier's lithographic sheets:—

Letters received from persons well-informed announce that when the Emperor Alexander entered the theatre at Moscow all the company quitted it, as if they obeyed a preconcerted signal. It is added that the Emperor's aides-de-camp were insulted by the crowd. But, what is still more serious, the insurrection among the peasants is extending every day, and is assuming alarming proportions. Hitherto the troops have acted without hesitation against the insurgents, but fears as to their fidelity are now beginning to be entertained.

POLAND.

The following telegrams have been published:—

THORN, July 3.—In consequence of important news, an extraordinary council of the high functionaries has been held in the Governor's palace at Warsaw. The Saxon and Krasinski gardens in that city have been suddenly transformed into a military camp.

THORN, July 4.—Fresh popular demonstrations having taken place in the Saxon and Krasinski gardens at Warsaw, the government has taken strong measures to prevent an outbreak. Much agitation prevails in Warsaw and the provinces.

The Paris papers of Monday say that no disturbance has taken place at Warsaw, but the agitation which prevails in various parts has caused the Russian Government to take precautionary measures.

SPAIN.

There has, it is stated, been a slight Republican insurrection—the insurgents shouting, "The Republic for ever! Death to the Pope!" They were pursued by troops, and took refuge in Loja, which town was taken. A telegram of the 6th says:—"The Republican faction has been completely dispersed. The chief of the movement has lost all his partisans." This movement is explained by the semi-official *Correspondencia* of Madrid as "partly Republican and partly Protestant;" and the same journal adds that a number of domiciliary visits made for some time past in various parts of Spain had no other motive than to check the progress of Protestantism. The *Debate* considers the explanation so given as anything but satisfactory, and declares its intention of waiting for more ample information before crediting the assertion that Protestantism has suddenly taken on itself to intervene in Spanish affairs.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople of the 2nd says:—"An Imperial Hatt was read yesterday containing the programme of the Porte, and announcing a new reform and policy. The local effect is excellent. Sweeping palace and other financial reforms continue to be effected. A commission has been appointed to investigate the accounts of Riza Pasha.

According to the *Paris Patrie* the Bulgarians were on the point of returning to the Russian Greek Church.

CANADA.

A despatch from Quebec of the 22nd ult. says:—"The Canadian elections thus far are favourable to the Government. The weather is beneficial to the crops. Prince Alfred and suite arrived at Hamilton, Canada West, on the 24th ult., and left the same day for Toronto. He had visited Niagara."

ST. DOMINGO.

The Madrid papers publish a telegram from Cadiz, stating that the Haythians had invaded the territory of San Domingo. Santana, Pelaez, and Alian were marching in haste to the frontiers. Great armaments were being made in San Domingo. Enthusiasm

prevailed among the Spanish troops. A squadron of sixteen vessels with troops had been dispatched from Havana. Financial affairs at Havana were in a bad condition.

INDIA.

Mr. Laing sailed for England in the Colombo on the 9th of June, and is expected in a few days.

The general character of the Bombay news is cheerful, and the *Bombay Gazette* commences its summary in the following jubilant strain:—

No event of a general and striking character has occurred during the past fortnight. India has pursued the even tenor of her way, and that a never so prosperous one. Mutual confidence is on the increase between the dominant and the dominated races. A sort of compromise between domination and dominatedness is in process; decentralisation and local legislative councils, containing native elements on the one hand, and the admission of native chiefs and great landowners to a participation in the duties and honours of magistracy on the other—these are the new order of things in India. God save the Queen!

Copious rain had fallen in the famine-stricken provinces, and the prospects of the harvest were hopeful. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, writing at an earlier date, says:—

The munificent subscriptions from England have come in like the visit of an angel—just in time to save thousands of starving wretches from an otherwise inevitable doom. But for that timely aid the hearts of those who have devoted themselves to the work of relief must have sunk within them. The certainty that they have now at their disposal sufficient to feed the population of the famine districts until the fields are white again with the harvest has been a source of inexpressible thankfulness. But for this aid Colonel Baird Smith and his colleagues would have been compelled to look with doubt and apprehension for the autumnal supplies. Now care for this year is at an end. The country can be fed for 1861, and that it can be mainly due to the generous exertions of our countrymen. Nothing can exceed the gratitude which is felt on all sides and in all quarters for this noble sympathy. So far from decreasing, the area of distress is daily widening. In the neighbourhood of Meerut and Bolundshuhur it would be difficult to exaggerate its intensity. From Delhi the accounts represent the state of affairs as worse. In the poor-house in that city alone there were 9,000 inmates, while many more starved-out labourers were employed on the public works. From Mooltan and Seinde fears are entertained of the failure of crops from the unusually low state of the rivers, and the hopes of all rest in an early rainy season.

The reductions in the strength of the army have been completed by the issue of the order to disband eleven regiments of cavalry in Bengal. It is confidently hoped that the military expenditure for the Presidency of Bengal will be reduced within six millions. The result is mainly owing to the efforts of Colonel Balfour.

A rupture took place between the Nawab of Bhawalpore and his minister, Ahmed Khan, on May 25. The minister garrisoned his house with 250 men and two guns. The Nawab's troops attacked the house and overpowered the minister, who, with his two brothers, was killed fighting sword in hand. Measures will be taken to look after the ex-Nawab of Bhawalpore, and to secure the frontier and prevent interference. No excitement now exists in the Santhal districts.

CHINA.

The news from Shanghai by the ordinary mail comes down to May 12th, and steamers had recently arrived at Shanghai from Hankow, and report that that place had not been taken by the rebels. The people were returning and the prospects of trade were good. Mr. Gingell, her Majesty's Consul, had taken up his residence in Hankow.

Accounts have been received at St. Petersburg from Peking to the 29th of April, which state that the insurgents are making constant progress. The famous San-Wan, Commander-in-Chief of the Tartar army, has been repeatedly beaten by the rebels. In the last battle the Imperial army was completely routed, and San-Wan narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy. The insurgents then marched rapidly against Peking, and were menacing that capital. The English and French Envoys were living quietly at Peking. After their installation, the Russian Mission had paid them a visit of ceremony. The English and French representatives were living in the Palace of the Princes, near the Russian Mission. The French Plenipotentiary had employed 700 operatives to rebuild the Palace of the Embassy. The palace thus restored will bear the stamp of the European style of building combined with the Chinese. The Emperor of China is still residing at Geoke, where he proposes to remain until next autumn. The state of the country, caused by the progress of the insurrection, renders his return uncertain.

COCHIN CHINA.

The Paris papers announce that an insurrection had broken out in the southern part of the province of Tonkin, in Annam, and assert that the inhabitants had refused the extraordinary levy for continuing the war.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Lisbon in the yacht *Reine Hortense*, on a visit to the King.

Concession has been definitely granted to an English company by the Sardinian Government for a complete system of steam communication between the Italian ports and the Mediterranean.

MONUMENTS TO CAVOUR.—The city of Turin and almost every town and village in Piedmont and all

over the Peninsula are busying themselves with monuments to Count Cavour. The Turin and Genoa Exchanges have ordered busts for their halls. Parliament will vote money for a great mausoleum in Santo Croce, the Pantheon of Italian glories at Florence.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND THE MISSIONARIES.—The Wesleyan *Missionary Notices* for the present month state that the missionary at Whydah, Mr. Bernasko, appears to be in the power of the sanguinary King of Dahomey. Badahung, as his name is, made him prisoner at large at Whydah, and it appears doubtful whether he will permit him to send his wife and children for safety into the British territory. Mr. Bernasko has already confessed Christ at the capital of Dahomey, let us hope that, in answer to prayer, his life may be preserved.—*Watchman.*

PROGRESS OF ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING IN AMERICA.—The *Scottish Guardian* correspondent says:—"I have a letter this week from an Old School clergyman, a man of great sagacity and integrity, and I think the following extract will interest your readers:—"The hand of chastisement is upon us, and we richly deserve it. Our pride is very great. But while we have been receiving the highest favours which God gives to men, we have made oppression heavy to four millions of our people. We may read our sin in the chastisement. The feeling in the North is becoming more sternly anti-slavery. The impression which has been long on my mind remains—that God means to put an end to slavery. I had hoped that He would in mercy gradually dissolve the bonds by the mild influences of the Gospel, but now I fear He will use the sword. We still pray for mercy."

A CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF GARIBALDI.—There is an anecdote in the Italian papers of Garibaldi. A short time since a French merchant vessel was in a very perilous situation near Caprera. The captain being ignorant of the tides and the shoals, was in an almost helpless state, when to his great relief a fishing boat came alongside, and a seafaring man, in a red shirt and rough trowsers, offered to take the helm and assist in extricating the vessel from her dangerous position. This, with some hard work, he succeeded in doing. The grateful captain of the merchant vessel proffered money to his preserver, whom he took for a pilot or a fisherman. The latter good-humouredly refused all remuneration, stating that he had been amply paid by having done a good act. The captain was somewhat surprised at this, for pilots and fishermen are not proverbial in that part of the world for refusing money, or anything else that comes in their way. The captain afterwards found out, to his great surprise and joy, that the person who had extricated him was the celebrated General Garibaldi.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA.—The Jamaica Cotton Company have received by the last mail numerous letters from proprietors, managers, magistrates, clergymen, ministers, and others, expressive of their entire approval of the effort to grow cotton in Jamaica, and their confidence as to its success. Mr. Codrington, sen., states that the last week 100 people were employed on the company's plantation, that 35 acres of land had been cleared, that 25 acres had been planted, and that the cotton was growing well. The continued rains had somewhat impeded their operations, but had brought the seed up more quickly. That any quantity of land might be planted, as 200 or 300 people were willing to turn out, the men at 1s. and women at 9d. per day. The small settlers were planting in all directions, and asking for aid to extend the cultivation. So much had been planted that they required cotton seed to be sent out from England. A magistrate and coroner, writing from Metcalfe, states that he is willing to put 100 acres of land in cotton—that he can at all times obtain sufficient labourers to carry on the cultivation—he would be glad to be assisted by the company with some capital, but in the meantime would continue planting, and many of his neighbours would do the same. A minister, writing from Savannah-la-Mar, says:—"I believe it to be just what we want to give employment to a class of persons here who have little or nothing to do. I have spoken to my people on the subject, and many seem willing to take it up, and grow to the extent of their ability." He recommends the company to purchase the cotton in the seed and clean it themselves.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 9.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Marine, in reference to the engagement of labourers on the African coast for the French colonies. The Emperor announces that he has signed a treaty with England which authorises the French Government to engage labourers in India for the French colonies. He says:—"We shall find in India and in the French possessions in Africa as many free labourers as we require." He consequently orders the Minister to take measures for prohibiting the introduction of negroes into the French colonies after July, 1862, the date of the execution of the treaty with England.

The *Moniteur* also says:—"The Emperor has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the peasants of the country surrounding Vichy. His

Majesty makes excursions daily in the environs of Vichy."

PARIS, July 9.

The pleadings in the case of M. Mirde terminated to-day. Judgment will be delivered on Thursday next.

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"It is asserted that King Victor Emmanuel will shortly proceed to Naples, and will reside there for some time."

There is no truth in the statement that General Lamoriciere will again take the command of the Papal troops. Count Aresé is about to return to Turin. The Chevalier Nigra is shortly expected in Paris.

The Duke de Grammont has taken his departure for Vichy.

ITALY.

MILAN, July 9.

The *Lombardia* of to-day says:—"It is stated that the Austrian Government had ordered all the Venetians who are imprisoned in Moravia, Bohemia, and Styria, for political reasons, to be set at liberty, and allowed to return to their own country."

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 9.

Signor Mon will shortly return to his post as ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries. The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day says:—"If the Emperor Napoleon manifests a wish to have an interview with Queen Isabella in Spain, such an interview will take place. Nearly all the chiefs of the *Loja* insurgents have been captured."

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 28.

(Per Jura, via Londonderry).

There is no news of importance. Skirmishes occur daily between the outposts of the contending armies, but no serious movement has yet taken place.

QUEBEC, June 29.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Montreal yesterday, and met with a hearty reception. He will leave to-day for this city.

The election returns continue to be favourable to the Government. The Postmaster-General, however, has been defeated in his own county.

The weather continues beneficial to the crops.

(LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FARTHER POINT.)

NEW YORK, June 29 (Evening)

Political affairs have undergone no important change. The steamships City of Baltimore and Bavaria sailed to-day for Europe.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have issued an address to their fellow-countrymen, to be circulated secretly in Poland, recommending the course of action which they believe ought to be pursued by all Poles, and stigmatising in the most unqualified terms the acts and policy of the Russian Government. All immature attempts at insurrection are earnestly discouraged.

I am sorry to mention that Baron Pocio is ill with gastric fever, but it was not true, as has been stated, that he had broken a blood-vessel while coming out of the Chamber on Tuesday last.—*Turin Correspondent of the Daily News.*

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of AIRLIE moved the second reading of the Poor Assessments (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to remodel the present system of assessment for relief of the poor. The Earl of CAMPERDOWN said that so decided a change as was contemplated ought to come, if it was necessary, from the Government. After some further debate, the bill was read a second time.

The Railway Companies Transfer (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE EAST INDIA COUNCIL.

Earl DE GREY and RIFON moved the second reading of the East India Council Bill, the object of which is to remodel and modify the Executive and Legislative Councils of India—the measure which has been so much discussed in the other House.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH pointed out that the bill proposed a radical alteration in the constitution of the council; and although he agreed in the expediency of putting an end to the mischief and scandal which attended the present Legislative Council of India, and while there was much in the bill which he approved, yet the present bill went beyond what was found to be necessary by the experience of the two last modifications of the council. He also objected to the provision enabling the Governor-General to add six or twelve new members at his discretion, as the effect of it would be to place him in a minority in his own council, as the new members must be taken from the mercantile class, who desired to govern India on principles different to those on which the present Government was established.

The Duke of ARGYLE and Lord LYVEDEN followed.

The Earl of DERBY asked if the deliberations of the Executive and Legislative Councils were to be public. The first was equivalent to the cabinet in this country, and could not possibly sit in public; but how was that to be with regard to the Legislative Council?

Earl GRANVILLE said that of course the proceedings of the Executive Council would not be public, and it was left to the Governor-General to decide whether those of the Legislative Council should be open.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Courts of Justice Building Bill was read a second time, as were the Metropolitan Police Force Reserves Bill, the Inclosure (No. 2) Bill, the Local Government Supplemental Bill, and the transfer of Stocks and Annuities Bill.

The Landed Property Improvement (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Boundaries of Burghs Extension (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past eight.

In the House of Commons, at a morning sitting, the House went into committee on the Irremovable Poor Bill, resuming at the 9th clause. Mr. S. ESKOCH moved to insert the words, "upon an assessment calculated by adding to the annual value of the lands and hereditaments in each of such parishes as hereafter described a sum equal in pounds sterling to the amount in numbers of the population of such parish according to the last census." A long discussion ensued, and on a division, the amendment was lost by 197 to 100. Sir J. PAKINGTON moved to add a proviso at the end of the clause, "that the contributions of extra-parochial places to the common fund of the unions in which they are comprised shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be calculated as heretofore."

The debate on this had not concluded when the time for suspending the sitting arrived.

The Attorney-General took the oath and his seat on his re-election for Durham.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. H. Berkeley, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was his intention to move a clause in the Election Law Amendment Bill, disfranchising Gloucester and Wakefield for five years; the time during which these writs have been suspended could count in that period.

In answer to Mr. Hunt, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was his wish to proceed with the Election Law Amendment Bill; but he feared that it could not be brought on this Session. On a future day he would state his decision on the subject.

Mr. B. COCHRANE moved that the case of the captain of the navy placed on the reserved list by order of Council in 1851, be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. He stated the grievance to be that those officers were treated as if they had been placed in a retired and not on a reserved list. Admiral WALCOTT seconded the motion. Lord C. PAGET said that there was nothing of which the Attorney-General could take cognisance in the order. The intention of the Admiralty when it was issued was that these officers should not rise "pari passu" with those on the active list. On a division the motion was negatived by 60 to 33.

Sir G. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the acts relating to the payment of the expenses of prosecutions.

The Dealers in Old Metals Bill passed through committee.

The County Voters (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The Queensland Government Bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates, beginning with the vote for the Mint and coinage.

The whole of the votes in classes 2 and 3 having been gone through, the House resumed.

The East India Civil Service Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill. Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the admission of clause 2, which gives precedence to mayors of boroughs in all meetings of borough magistrates. On a division the amendment was lost by 91 to 22.

The bill then passed through committee; as did the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, and the Local Government Act Amendment Bill.

The County Surveyors (Ireland) Bill and the Copyright of Designs Bill were read a third time and passed.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

CONVOCACTIONS AND ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—There was a meeting of Convocation yesterday. In the Upper House, the Bishop of Chichester moved a resolution to the effect that the further consideration of the "Essays and Reviews" be postponed until the suit which has been commenced by the Bishop of Salisbury against Dr. Williams, one of the Essayists, has been heard. The reason alleged for this course was that two distinguished members of Convocation—the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London—might be required to consider the work in their judicial capacity.

DEATH OF SIR F. PALGRAVE.—A vacancy has occurred in the office of Deputy-Keeper of her Majesty's Records by the death, on Saturday last, at an advanced age, of Sir Francis Palgrave. The deceased was born in London in 1788, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1827, and was one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners. In 1838 he received the honour of knighthood for his general services and attention to constitutional and parliamentary literature.

RICHMOND ELECTION.—Mr. Roundell Palmer, the new Attorney-General, was yesterday elected without opposition. In the course of his speech, he said that as long as the Government lasted he should doubtless be in a subordinate position, and therefore would have to act in due subordination. But as regarded the question of reform and improvement, he should prefer that policy which was liberal, provided also it was rational, just, and safe. In answer to questions put to him, he repeated that as he held office under Government, he should be guided by the course they took in respect to reform; also, that he was opposed to the unconditional abolition of Church-rates.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were much restricted, but—owing to the large arrival of American wheat and flour—sales progressed slowly, for the most part, in good and fine samples, at Monday's currency. Most descriptions of foreign wheat moved off slowly, yet very little change took place in the quotations, compared with Monday. The market was well supplied. For floating cargoes of grain, there was a fair, but, by no means active demand, at previous currencies. The trade for barley was in a sluggish state, and prices had a drooping tendency. Malt changed hands to a limited extent, yet the quotations were fairly supported. In the demand for oats, there was no activity; indeed, inferior crops were very difficult of sale, and prices were rather lower. Both beans and peas moved off slowly, at barely late rates. For flour, however, to report a heavy demand, and American barrels sold some-what in favour of buyers.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE accounts from the other side of the Atlantic tell of the great preponderance of power and resources on the part of the North. General Scott has now an army of 250,000 men, a great part of which are, however, undisciplined troops, unfit to take part in active operations. Many too whose period of service was expiring were about to leave the service. But with this large volunteer force the Northern Commander-in-Chief was slowly widening the range of conquered territory, and compelling the Confederates to retire before him. This cautious policy, though disapproved of by the New York press, and merchants who find protracted war to be highly embarrassing, is well adapted to prevent sudden reverses, and spare the effusion of blood. On their side the seceders appear to be more than ever satisfied with defensive measures, and have concentrated their chief force around Manassas Gap and Richmond, which well-defended positions are not likely to be attacked during the heats of summer.

By this time Congress is in session. As the time drew near for the meeting of the Legislature, reports become current of peace negotiations. Some overtures have indeed, it appears, been made by the Southern leaders, but have not been entertained by the President. But it is not unlikely that there will be a peace party in Congress—a minority of course—but representing the capitalists and merchants of New York and the sea-board cities who are beginning to tire of the war. In a few days the Message of President Lincoln, delivered on the 4th, will have come to hand, and if, as is said, it should recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war, a loan of some three hundred million of dollars, a tax on tea and coffee, and (if necessary) direct taxes to defray military expenses, the Washington Cabinet can hardly be entertaining any pacific proposals. In this Congress will be represented not only all the Free States, but Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and part of Tennessee—the greater portion, indeed, of the Border States. This fact is the best possible proof of the increasing strength of the Federal cause, even before any campaign on a large scale has been commenced. News had arrived of the intention of the British Government to send troops to Canada, but the pacific assurances that came to hand at the same time had prevented any renewed explosion of public indignation against Great Britain, and the Government appears to be ashamed of the causeless virulence of the “sensational” journals.

We have less menacing news from Vienna. The Emperor had, it seems, sent back the address of the Hungarian Diet because it was offensively worded. Contrary to the advice of M. Deak, the more violent section of the Pesth Legislature had introduced words that ignored the *de facto* position of their Sovereign. They have wisely taken back their address, restored it to the form originally proposed, and the Presidents of the two Chambers are now in Vienna to formally present it. It is probable that negotiations will be commenced with a view to some compromise, though it is said that the Imperial Government is resolved on making no concessions inconsistent with the unity of the Empire. There are, how-

ever, signs of a conciliatory spirit at Vienna, while at Pesth the hope is indulged that Austria will allow Hungary a separate financial and commercial administration, and assent to the principle of mixed garrisons in the fortresses of the kingdom.

Is there still hope that Polish nationality may be resuscitated? The late debate in the House of Commons, and the tone of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, do not encourage such expectation. On the other hand, the Czar appears to be involved in serious difficulties. He has, it is said, been insulted in the ancient capital of the Empire, and has to contend with an extending peasant insurrection, while the trade and commerce of the country is passing through a very serious crisis. From whatever cause, the Poles continue their agitation, which, if it does not obtain concessions, greatly alarms their Russian masters.

A variety of concurrent statements indicate that the health of Pius IX. is very precarious, and that before many weeks the Catholic world is likely to be without a Pope. It is said that Baron Ricasoli and the Emperor Napoleon are quite prepared for the event, and that the death of his Holiness would be the signal for at once abrogating the secular power of the Papacy. Meanwhile, however, the Italian Government finds the Papal Court and the Bourbon ex-King no despicable foes. Anarchy and outrage prevail in various parts of the Neapolitan provinces up to the very gates of the capital. Brigandage baffles all the efforts of constituted authority, and finds secret support not only in Rome but among the worthless aristocracy of Naples and the ignorant peasantry. So serious is the condition of Naples that Cialdini has been sent to command the troops that are to extirpate disorder, and deal summarily with the thousands of disbanded Bourbon soldiers that infest the country district.

The mail from the East brings intelligence both gratifying and startling. The Bombay papers tell of the more cordial feeling springing up between Europeans and natives, of the fall of welcome rain in the famine-stricken provinces, of large reductions in the native army, and of energetic endeavours to forward supplies of cotton to Europe. From China we learn by overland telegraphic advices by way of Russia that the insurgents in the North are making great progress, and marching upon Peking. Having before received important intelligence by way of Russia, in anticipation of the ordinary advices, we see no reason to distrust these alarming statements, suggestive of further complications with China.

Mr. Roundell Palmer has been appointed Solicitor-General, in succession to Sir W. Atherton, with the prospect of a not distant elevation to the higher dignity by the elevation of the present Attorney-General to the bench. Mr. Rich, who has sat for some time for Richmond, in Yorkshire, the Earl of Zetland's pocket borough, has retired in favour of Mr. Palmer, who was yesterday elected without a whisper of opposition. The Solicitor-General boasts that he joins the Government without having been asked to give any pledges, and yesterday took the opportunity of reiterating his objections to the unconditional abolition of Church-rates. His colleague, who supports the Abolition Bill, was re-elected for Durham on Monday. Opposition had been threatened by the clergy of that city, who, it seems, can be “political” when it suits their purpose, but no candidate could be induced to fight their battles.

The remaining domestic news of the week is meagre. Fine weather, ripening and promising crops, and monetary vicissitudes, are its broad features. It is remarkable that the ordinary course of the cotton trade has as yet been little disturbed—the supply of that invaluable article up to the present time being within two hundred thousand bales of that of last year, with a diminishing consumption.—We turn now to a different subject. Yesterday, the Upper House of Convocation shelved the proposal of the Lower House to proceed to “synodical judgment” on “Essays and Reviews” on the ground that legal proceedings were pending against Dr. Rowland Williams, and that it was quite possible that the Primate and Bishop of London might be called upon at some future time to pronounce upon the book in a judicial capacity. The delicate subject raised by Archdeacon Denison having been thus ingeniously cushioned, another busy Archdeacon (Hale) has raised a still more embarrassing question. He has given notice of the following portentous motion:—“That this House, at the first possible opportunity in the ensuing year, petition the Upper House to appoint a committee of both Houses to consider whether the open and avowed designs for the secularising of the revenues of the Church, the separation of the Church from the State, and the consequent alterations in the Constitution, as settled in 1689, as well as the endeavours publicly declared

to procure the return to Parliament of persons pledged to forward these designs, does not render it necessary to present an humble address to her Majesty declaratory of the designs with which the Church is threatened, and praying her Majesty to take the premises into her Majesty's most gracious consideration.” The Liberation Society may thank the Archdeacon of London for this excellent advertisement, and can only regret that the motion cannot at once be discussed instead of being deferred till next year.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

INDIA and the Report of the Education Commissioners have been the two more prominent topics of debate in the House of Lords during the past week—India on Friday, the Commissioners' Report on Monday. Of course, the Peers have not confined their attention exclusively to these topics, for they have quietly disposed of the legislative business before them, but on no other questions have they indulged in anything beyond conversational discussion.

Lord Shaftesbury brought forward the question of India, and, in doing so, rendered the public an important service. His object was to stimulate the activity of the Government in pressing on works of irrigation and internal navigation. His arguments were, the necessity for this country of an increased supply of cotton, the facilities which irrigation and water-carriage would give towards promoting this supply, the benefit which would thereby accrue to India, the effect which it would have on slavery in America, and the handsome return which works of this kind would make to the revenue. The noble lord made out, as is his wont, a very strong case; but he failed, as is also his wont, to allow for all the difficulties on the other side. This was done by Lord De Grey and Ripon, who pleaded that the Government of India were making as large an outlay in this direction as the state of their finances would warrant. Lord Overstone contended that such works, especially when, as in this case, they were highly remunerative, would be best left to private enterprise. No doubt he is right, wherever the policy of the Government gives to private enterprise the ordinary guarantees of security to capital and of freedom in the use of it. Did these exist in India as they do at home, there would be no necessity for calling upon the Government to undertake what would be more effectually done without it. Lord Shaftesbury found it necessary to withdraw his motion, but thanks are due to him for the elaborate and efficient style in which he submitted it to public notice.

The report of the Education Commissioners was brought forward by Lord Lyttelton, who described it as “one of the most able and luminous documents ever presented to Parliament,” commented upon some of its recommendations, in most of which he concurred, and sought to elicit from Government a pledge that no changes should be made in the present Privy Council system until next session of Parliament. Earl Granville announced that some changes in the administration of the Council office had already been decided upon, and promised to lay on the table the minutes at the earliest possible moment. After a short speech by Lord Brougham, who wished to extend Government inspection to middle-class schools, the Duke of Newcastle availed himself of the opportunity for explaining and defending the recommendations of the report. In a lengthened and very able speech he confronted and effectually extinguished the silly innuendoes which have been launched against the religious tone and bearing of the report, and reproduced the principal arguments which weighed with the Commissioners in recommending, as a subsidiary to the existing system, the administration of a county-rate based upon an examination of scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This and other important features of the plan will, doubtless, be thoroughly sifted next session, when we feel convinced it will appear that no plan founded upon an original violation of sound economical principles can fail to engender as many mischiefs as it cures, and that the nearest approximation to doing justice to all parties will necessarily, under the circumstances, involve evils of another kind which might well induce prudent statesmen to pause and ask themselves whether, after all, they have not set out on the wrong road. The more the question is discussed with a view to practical changes, the more conspicuous, we believe, will be the wisdom of the conclusions at which the voluntaries have arrived.

The Commons, likewise, have had the Educational question before them, but declined to entertain it until the Educational Estimates should come under consideration. The subject was mooted by Mr. Dillwyn, who moved, as an amendment on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, that votes in aid of educational

establishments should, as far as may be consistent with existing arrangements, be limited to elementary instruction and training schools. The hon. member supported his motion by a speech fraught with observations as wise as they were bold—but even Mr. Dillwyn's proposals, moderate as they are, would be found in practice to give rise to evils well nigh as objectionable as the present system. Meanwhile, we rejoice that he has turned the attention of his shrewd and vigorous common sense to a subject which has hitherto been treated almost exclusively by ecclesiastical, party, and social philanthropists. The motion was negatived, of course.

Mr. Cross does not get on very swimmingly with his Church-rate Law Amendment Bill. Wednesday, the 17th inst., is preoccupied—the Government cannot afford a day at this late period of the session—and so Wednesday, the 24th, has been fixed upon for the second reading. It is rumoured that the Bishops are intent on passing the Bill this session if possible—the friends of abolition, therefore, must not allow themselves to sleep at their posts. The appointment of Mr. Roundell Palmer to the office of Solicitor-General, with an express stipulation on his part that he is to retain liberty to oppose ecclesiastical reforms, does not indicate much zeal on the part of Government for the abolition of Church-rates.

Two or three electoral questions have been under discussion this week. In the first place, new writs for the delinquent boroughs, Wakefield and Gloucester, have been refused—Wakefield expressly, and by a considerable majority, Gloucester by implication. In the second place, a Bill is pushing its way through the House, the object of which is to enable those who have votes for either of the Universities to give them by voting papers where actual attendance at the poll is inconvenient. The parsons of the realm are thus to enjoy a privilege which no other electors possess. It is an invidious novelty, and, from all we can judge, will not be allowed to pass the House of Commons this Session. Should it, however, be carried into law either now or hereafter, it will draw after it, we are convinced, great changes in the mode of taking votes in other constituencies, but whether for good or for evil we will not venture to prognosticate. The presumption is, we fear, in favour of the latter. In the third place, the Appropriation of Seats Bill has involved the Government in another defeat. They first fixed upon Pontefract as the head polling place of that division of the West Riding in which it is located. The House negatived this proposition, and decided upon Wakefield, spite of Mr. Hadfield's reasonable claim on behalf of Sheffield.

The metropolitan clergy have urged a claim, through Lord Epsford, to compensation from the Consolidated Fund for loss of fees sustained by them in consequence of the closing of their parish burial grounds. Was this motion intended as a counter move to that of Sir Morton Peto? At any rate, it was ill advised. There is something revolting to the religious sentiment in thus establishing a prospective mortgage on the dead—and if the pretence were sustainable, we know of no good reason for limiting it to the Established clergy. No doubt, sanitary reforms have inconveniently affected many a parson's income, both in the metropolis and in large provincial towns—but are clergymen alone to be exempt from the sacrifices contingent on great public ameliorations? They ought to set an example of cheerful acquiescence—but they are the first to come upon the public purse. No; not the first—the lawyers have been before them on a similar errand, and were successful—and this success of the lawyers was made a plea on behalf of the clergy. We know not whether the motion was made with the sanction of the bishops. If so, as most likely it was, it is a pity that their spiritual lordships do not reflect upon the immense harm done to religion by these perpetual graspings at pecuniary advantages. The Church of England has lost more by this happily unsuccessful motion—more, we mean, of what she ought to cherish most assiduously, her spiritual influence,—than she will be able to regain by years of preaching. The suffering clergy should have applied to the Ecclesiastical Commission, not to Parliament—but we suppose the bishops would discourage and such application.

Considerable progress has been made with the Civil Service Estimates, and numerous have been the debates on going into Committee of Supply. One of these was amusing, to say the least of it—that in which Mr. Scully called attention to the present mode of reporting, particularly as it affected himself. In the most naïve manner, which convulsed the House with laughter, the hon. member gave a characteristic description of his own style of oratory, and showed how utterly spoiled it was by the reporters; in proof of which he read an anonymous letter, in which the writer asked him not to make an ass of himself, for that

everybody in Ireland was laughing at him. Mr. Scully wished to secure authorised and accurate reports—the inference being that he would then make a respectable figure. Mr. Bass administered a dignified but severe rebuke to the hon. member, and there the matter dropped. Alderney Harbour, Partry evictions, the independence of Switzerland, Spain and Morocco, the opening of the Glasnevin gardens on Sundays, the architectural style of the projected Foreign Office, and various other miscellaneous topics, have been pretty largely discussed, either as motions preparatory to going into Committee of Supply, or in Committee on appropriate items in the Estimates. The patience of the House of Commons becomes every Session more and more marvellous. How much it is to be wished that it would display in equal perfection some other and more useful virtues!

REGISTRATION, ELECTORS AND MEMBERS.

WE make no apology for reminding our readers that the 20th of July is the last day allowed by law for lodging claims for county votes. All the requisite details of information will be found elsewhere. In calling attention to them, we feel bound to make a few observations on a duty which we fear has been too largely neglected.

We need hardly, at this time of day, urge those considerations which should impel every man of Christian principle and intelligent patriotism to make use of all the facilities accorded to him by the constitution of the country for giving effect to his views of great public questions. Political power is, in the United Kingdom at least, one of the means by which “the kingdom of righteousness and peace” may be greatly promoted. No man is entitled to disclaim such power for himself, if he has the opportunity of acquiring it—none can without blameworthiness forego the responsibility which the Constitution has devolved upon him. The franchise within reach is as much a trust as the franchise in possession, and to treat the one with indifference is a breach of trust quite as real, although not, perhaps, so obvious as to give or withhold a vote without due regard to the consequences it may entail. “Whoso knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.” There is no escape from this beneficent but inexorable law. We are not at liberty to nullify, for the sake of our own private ease, the advantages, whatever they may be, with which Divine Providence has surrounded us.

This general view of our obligations, true at all times, is especially important and impressive at the present moment. The questions which are coming into prominence just now, are questions which closely and intimately concern the freedom, the purity, the energy, and the probable success of the Church of Christ, primarily, in these realms, and, secondarily, throughout the world. The state of public and party feeling in relation to them is such as to demand an unshrinking discharge of duty concerning them by every man who has reason to believe that sound conclusions are not in the ascendant. “The children of this world,” we are told, “are wiser in their generation than the children of light.” The truth of the aphorism is illustrated by the far greater importance which the former attach to political power, and the far greater extent to which they avail themselves of it, than the latter have hitherto been accustomed to do. In days gone by there may have been some excuse, albeit there was no justification, for this difference between the two classes. The questions with which the Legislature busied itself were such as appeared very remote from the deepest sympathies of religious men. But even this semblance of remoteness, which was always illusory, has disappeared in these latter days. It is impossible to run over the topics which engross so much of the time of Parliament, without perceiving the great extent to which they are, as we may say, conterminous with spiritual interests. At no prior time, probably, did the political action of constituents tell so directly on the well-being of the Christian Church. In no former day, was conscientious political action more imperatively demanded. It seems every way likely that if every Christian man who has the opportunity of registering his claim to a vote, would honestly avail himself of it, and firmly use the power he would thereby acquire, for the assertion of right principles, the next general election, which cannot be far off, might so far alter the complexion and tone of the House of Commons, as would not merely reverse the unhappy decisions of this Parliament, but would lay broad and deep the foundation of an order of things much more closely confirmed, as we believe, to the will of the Great Master.

We are aware that such is the present state of our country representation, that electors, whether

in *esse* or in *posse*, are apt enough to regard individual votes, when the convictions of those who claim them are at variance with the sentiments of the great land proprietors of the district, as utterly valueless, and as presenting, for the most part, only a visible mark for annoyance. We believe this to be a great mistake. The possession of the franchise by men whose whole tenor of life would lead to the presumption that they would, if they could, employ it in support of the largest religious liberty, is so far an advantage, that even where it cannot be recorded in favour of a fitting representative, it will nevertheless sensibly modify the parliamentary conduct of an opponent. When a country member is certain that his constituency comprehends an active, enlightened, and conscientious minority opposed to the views he has himself professed, he is usually wary of committing himself to any decided violation of their convictions, and is practically held in check by their strong feelings on any question. If we may be permitted to state the result of our own experience and observation, we should say that political minorities, especially on matters touching men's religious sentiments, are far more influential with Members of Parliament than their constituents are wont to imagine. Every vote on the register known to be held at the service of religious equality, for instance, will add to the restraint under which a representative of High-Church feelings will venture to indulge his ecclesiastical propensities. He may not acknowledge it, even to himself, but anyone who will be at the pains to narrowly watch his course, will detect frequent and unmistakable traces of his consciousness that he is open to the criticism and complaint of a party other than his own. And no one can calculate the effect of this upon the general tone and habit of the House of Commons.

Our advice to our friends, our important entreaty, we may rather say, is that which was given years ago by the late Sir Robert Peel to the Conservatives, who were then in a far more hopeless plight than we are at this moment. “Register! register! register!” Modifying his language, we would remind our readers that “the battle of religious equality is to be fought in the Registration Courts.”

But the conduct of the present Parliament, and particularly the correspondence, recently published, between Sir John Ramsden and the Armley Reform Association, may well serve to convince us that the whole duty of an elector is not discharged by the mere registry of his claim to vote. In the particular instance referred to, we see an illustration of some disadvantages to which overgrown constituencies are driven to expose themselves, but we also see how necessary it is that electors should exercise more vigilance in their selection of candidates. In this controversy, we take it, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire is technically right, but substantially wrong. Without actually violating verbal pledges, he has, no doubt, voted in opposition to the understanding on which his party elected him. He has interpreted the trust committed to him, by putting upon it a private gloss of which his supporters could have no knowledge at the time when they elevated him to his conspicuous seat of responsibility and honour. So far, we think, they have good ground of complaint against him. But has not the member for the West Riding, when chosen as a candidate on account, among other things, of his great wealth, and made to pay the enormous expenses of a contested election in such a constituency, some temptation, not to say right, to assume an independent bearing, and to take upon him the airs of a man who holds himself as much indebted for his seat to the length of his purse, as to the votes of his supporters? One would suppose that there was wealth enough in the West Riding to make it thoroughly independent in its choice of candidates. But if this great wealth declines to sacrifice the small per centage necessary to carry a candidate to the poll, it must, we fear, submit to be first disappointed, and then flouted for giving utterance to its disappointment. So long as constituencies, whether large or small, are to be bought—for it amounts to this—constituencies will be liable to be sold. Faithful representatives are only to be made by independent electors—and electors are not independent when their expenses are saddled on their members.

THE COMET.

THE celestial vagrant that has within the last ten days been visiting this region of infinite space has excited more general interest than any comet of modern times. It has come and gone like a vision of the night, appearing in full glory in the heavens without previous notice, escaping the notice of the most vigilant of astronomers in consequence of its setting with the sun, and receding from the earth at the rate of two millions

and a half of miles in twenty-four hours. This day the interesting stranger is double the distance from our globe that it was a week ago, and is fast hastening in its eccentric orbit away from our planetary system and its centre.

It remains to be seen whether the appearance of this splendid comet will materially add to our real knowledge of the movements and constitution of these erratic members of the solar system. We know not as yet whether the comet still visible is the same as was observed in 1556, whose return was predicted in some three hundred years; or whether it revolves in an ellipse or in a parabolic orbit. But Mr. Hind has started a speculation which will no doubt for months to come agitate the astronomical world. That distinguished astronomer thinks it not only possible, but probable, that on Sunday week, when the nucleus of the comet appeared to our eyes as a dim star or a misty exhalation, we were actually passing through its tail at a distance of perhaps two-thirds of its length from the nucleus—at any rate that the earth was in a region which had shortly before been swept over by the cometary matter. There do not appear to have been any very striking phenomena attending this celestial collision—if so strong a term can be applied to so gentle an embrace. Mr. Hind observed a peculiar phosphorescence or illumination of the sky, and Mr. Lowe says that the sky had a yellow, auroral, glare-like look, and the sun, though shining, gave but feeble light, and that the comet was visible before the sunshine had departed. If it be that our globe was ten days ago swept with this magnificent tail of sixteen thousand miles of cometary matter, we have, at all events, sustained no damage. We have to complain neither of excessive heat nor fog. No rare there any signs that we are, as some astronomers consider possible, being carried away in the track of the comet, as its satellite, into "vast immensity."

The comet of 1861 has been mild in its influence upon our globe, and inspired us only with such feelings of admiration—almost of affection—that we can long for its return at some future time. More than any previous comet, it has lessened our apprehension of these erratic visitants of our solar system and almost banished fears of a collision that would shatter our globe. All comets have not, however, been so innocuous. At least high authority attributes the universal fogs that overhung the earth in 1783 and 1830 to the passage of the earth through the tails of comets of greater density than that which now illuminates the heavens.

Astronomers are not yet agreed whether the new comet is the return of the long-expected celestial traveller which is said to have always been the harbinger of some great event. According to superstitious belief the comet of 1264 brought on the death of Pope Urban IV. The same heavenly body, when, 300 years later, it revisited the confines of our earth, undoubtedly hastened the abdication of Charles V., and those who attach importance to coincidences will see in its reappearance the portent of some dire event—perhaps the downfall of the Papacy. But while M. Babinet believes that the comet of 1556 now shines in the heavens, though it may have lagged on its journey, the weightier authority of M. Le Verrier and Mr. Hind is adverse to this view, and inclines to the belief that it is to us a new member of the solar system.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

A committee comprising many influential gentlemen, with the Earl of Shaftesbury at their head, met on Wednesday at the London Coffee-house, to devise measures for getting up a testimonial to Dr. Cheever. It was resolved to present to this distinguished advocate of freedom a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, and a sum of money to assist him in the great work he is carrying on at New York. The presentation will take place early next month. Many noblemen and gentlemen have, we are glad to hear, put down their names for considerable sums.

The *Caledonian Mercury* recently published the following correspondence:—

Sir,—Would you have the goodness to transfer to your columns the following brief extracts from the speech of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York. They are particularly important, because embodying to some extent the appreciation in which this eminent divine holds the anti-slavery services of the Rev. Dr. Cheever. Such testimonies are numerous, and, with candid minds, ought to counterbalance the hostile attacks of a certain *ex parte* council held recently in New York, a portion of the proceedings of which were, about a week ago, quoted in an Edinburgh newspaper.

One who was present at that council meeting, writing to the *Boston Atlas and Bee*, says:—

"Having long entertained a profound admiration for the extraordinary talents of Dr. Cheever, as well as for his high culture and deep fervent piety, and for his boldness in attacking the giant popular sins of the day, and having listened to the most, if not all, of the mighty thunderings he has poured forth from his pulpit in Union-square, for the last four or five years, against slavery as a sin against God, and being a living witness of the fulfilment of the awful prophecies for which he has been derided and denounced as a madman, I took it

into my head yesterday to look in upon the one-eyed Council of Divines who were willing to pass judgment on one of their own brethren, solely upon the testimony of his enemies! I learned that of the twenty-eight churches that had been invited to send delegates, only sixteen had been represented. Of the thirty-two delegates from the churches thus represented, less than one-half were present while I remained. A majority of these were from New York and Brooklyn. The Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, of Jacksonville, Illinois, had been elected Moderator, though I observed that the members of the committee representing the aggrieved minority almost invariably addressed their remarks to the worthy pastor of the Tabernacle Church of this city, who, by the way, manifested an ability truly remarkable for understanding perfectly, and as soon as uttered, what to others appeared confused, and required much explanation. From this I inferred that he had been selected to act as interpreter between the aggrieved Puritans and the members of the council. What degree of progress was made during the day I am unable to state; but I saw enough during the hour I remained to satisfy me that the result had been reached before the council assembled."

It is a significant fact that while the New York *Independent* gives many columns to the attacks on Dr. Cheever, it can only find room for three or four lines to mention Dr. Tyng's speech at the Temperance Union meeting, excluding every sentence of commendation of Dr. Cheever and his noble work. I am, &c., M.

REV. DR. TYNG, OF NEW YORK.

Of all the addresses of anniversary week in this city, there probably was not one that did not contain some allusion to the slaveholders' rebellion, its causes or probable consequences; but none appears to have made so deep a sensation as that of Dr. Tyng, the rector of St. George's, before the American Temperance Union. Unfortunately, the daily papers gave only the briefest outline of his speech, which is declared by many who listened to it to have been exceedingly impressive, stirring, and eloquent. Friends who were present give us the following sketch of a portion of his remarks:—"I hold in my hand a reply to my last year's speech before this society, in which I am made blacker than any other man except Dr. Cheever. Well, if I am as white a man as he is, I am not ashamed of myself; and let me say to those who are attempting to find fault with his spirit and to put him down, when God has given any man such a work to do as He has given to George B. Cheever, he does not call him to descend to such matters as they would throw in his way. Let them also understand that he will not be put down while I can help him. I should not perhaps have meddled in this matter; but when an attempt is made to put a man down, my spirit rises against it, and I must take his part. This war may last one year or five, or it may last ten years; but when it is ended not a slave will be found on this soil. . . . When slavery is put down, the name of George B. Cheever will go down to other generations with that of Wilberforce—then brother Cheever will be no more a fool or a fanatic, but his name will go down with that of William Wilberforce as the full-formed pattern of a nobleman only born like the apostle, out of due time, before this age was ripe for him. But it is just such men as he that make the age ripe for the births of Providence. It is they that have ripened the people for carrying on with vigour and success such a just war as that on which we are now entering—a war that will not end without witnessing a rejuvenated, consolidated, federal nation of freemen, the last vestige of slavery swept away."

The *Express* says that "the remarks of the rev. gentleman had the effect of rousing the assembly to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and his speech was hailed with continuous applause; but nothing elicited such hearty applause as his collateral shots at slavery, and at the persecutions raised against the absent pastor of the Church of the Puritans. He thought Congregationalism was not broad enough or free enough for the daring reformatory war-horse ridden by Dr. Cheever; but He who clothed his neck with thunder would cover him in the day of battle."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

On Thursday morning a deputation on the subject of the African Slave Trade had an interview with Lord John Russell at the Foreign Office. The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Briscoe, M.P., Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. J. Gurney, M.P., Mr. H. Pease, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., Sir F. Buxton, Bart., Dr. Norton Shaw, Mr. Chamerovzow, &c. Lord Brougham having introduced the deputation,

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW handed to his lordship a statement in reference to the non-fulfilment by Spain of her treaty obligations for the suppression of the slave trade, to the re-establishment of consulates at Mozambique and other places on the East Coast of Africa, and to the present position of the slave traffic generally.

After some conversation, Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not think the trade between this country and Liberia was of sufficient importance to justify the Government in maintaining a consul there, but it might be desirable to do so at Cape Palmas. (Hear, hear.) The Government were inquiring into that matter. The influence of legitimate commerce in driving away the slave trade was well worthy of attention. Every attempt had been made to induce the King of Dahomey to enter into an engagement to suppress the slave trade, and to put a stop to the annual massacre in his dominions, but hitherto these efforts had been in vain. The appointment of a consul at Mozambique was under consideration. The Portuguese Government at Lisbon was very ready to carry out the suppression of the slave trade, but their officials in the distant settlements were so mixed up with the traffic that all the attempts to do so had hitherto been defeated, nor did he think that the establishment of consuls at those settlements would do much, if anything, towards accomplishing the object. The cause would

probably be gained ultimately by the influence of the Portuguese Government itself. Nothing could be said in extenuation of the conduct of Spain in reference to her treaties with this country for the suppression of the traffic. The Brazilian Government certainly had acted in a praiseworthy manner, but almost every Spanish official in Cuba had grown wealthy by the bribes he had received for the admission of slaves to that island. With regard to the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to Spain, although no doubt a great amount of intrigue had been used to bring about the recognition of Spanish sovereignty, it would hardly be consistent with the well-known policy of England for her to say that the people of San Domingo were not entitled to have what form of government they pleased. He understood, however, that the people of Hayti had no disposition to give up their republic, and he agreed that any interference in that quarter should be very jealously watched. He did not think the government would be justified in going further and in breaking off diplomatic relations with Spain. (Hear, hear.)

The deputation then withdrew, and shortly afterwards had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial Office. His Grace, in reply to the statements made to him, said that he had given every instruction to the Governors of British settlements in Africa to do their utmost to encourage native commerce. The growth of cotton was a most important branch of the question, and he hoped that capitalists would be induced to enter more warmly into that enterprise. Mr. SEVIN, an African merchant, said that merchants were reluctant to do so unless their interests were protected by consuls on the spot. The deputation then withdrew.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Some time ago the Armley Reform Association sent an address to Sir John Ramsden, one of the members for the West Riding, calling upon him to resign, in consequence of his "renegade conduct in Parliament." Sir John, in reply to this address, says:—

"The association set out by asserting that I have opposed nearly every measure which I was expected or had pledged myself to support, and they pretend to prove this by extracts from my election speeches on Parliamentary Reform and the paper-duty. As they do not name the particular newspaper from which these pretended extracts are taken, I can only meet them, first, by a general denial of their accuracy; and, next, by a specific reference to authentic and accessible reports by which their accuracy is to be proved." The hon. baronet then endeavours to show, by quotations from "Hansard" and several Yorkshire papers, that he has been faithful to his hustings pledges with reference to reform; and that as to the paper-duty, his declaration to his constituents was that, although that tax was objectionable, he could not commit himself to its repeal until he saw how the money was to be raised in a less objectionable form. He concludes as follows:—"You will not, therefore, be surprised at my informing you that I cannot so greatly insult the West Riding as to accept the Armley Reform Association as a type of the honesty or morality of those whom I should acknowledge to be my judges; and still less can I admit them to be a sample of the sound intelligence and liberality of the electors of the West Riding. So far from reflecting the sentiments of that great and influential body by whom I was returned to Parliament, I should imagine that the members of the Armley Reform Association constituted a very small section of self-styled Liberals, extreme in their opinions and intolerant in their acts; and who, refusing to a public man the exercise either of his discretion or independence, would also mischievously absolve him from all real responsibility by degrading him from a representative into a delegate. The vast majority of the Liberal electors of the West Riding, whom I am proud to represent, can have no sympathy with such pernicious doctrines. They know how to estimate aright the higher principles of representative government, which they and I hold in common, and, although occasional differences may arise as to the best time and mode of giving effect to our common principles, they would be ashamed on that account to identify themselves with the intolerance of the Armley Reform Association, and fetter the representation of the 'greatest constituency in the realm' with such conditions and restrictions as would render it in the eyes of any man of sound principle and right feeling, not the highest honour to be sought, but the most conspicuous degradation to be avoided."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE DURHAM ELECTION.—In the absence of any other candidate, Sir William Atherton was declared to be duly elected on his nomination on Monday in the New Town-hall, Durham. There had been talk of opposition by the Church party, and the name of Lord Loughborough was mentioned, but it came to nothing. In thanking the electors, Sir William made allusion to various subjects of public interest. He had, he said, consistently pursued the course to which he pledged himself nine years before when he first represented Durham. At no time had there been a greater necessity for close union between the members of the Liberal party, to deter the Conservative leaders from attempting to bring back Tory rule. To Parliamentary Reform the Session had not been propitious; but he thought the reception accorded to the bills of Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines confirmed the propriety of the course adopted by the Government, in abstaining from introducing any similar measure. Many persons, and the clergy more especially, had industriously spread the idea that the movement against Church-rates was a covert attack on the Establishment. The insinuation was most ungenerous, as he and others who supported the bill were warmly attached to the Church. With regard to foreign policy, he considered neutrality to be the true policy of England, and that which ought

especially to be adopted in the unhappy quarrel between the Northern and Southern States.

RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.—Richmond is the seat selected for the new Solicitor-General—Mr. Roundell Palmer. It has been represented since 1846 by Mr. Rich, who from that date till 1852 was a Lord of the Treasury, and Groom in Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Zetland, Liberal, has great influence in Richmond, and the elections of late years have rarely been contested. Mr. Rich has issued an address announcing his retirement. An affection of the eyes, which has continued for some years, is the cause assigned. Mr. Roundell Palmer has issued his address to the electors of Richmond. He expresses himself anxious to "promote to the utmost the course of sound and well-considered improvements," and passes a high eulogy upon the Government with which he has now associated himself. He has since visited and addressed the electors. In the course of his address he said that Lord Palmerston knew the principles he had professed; and he also must have been aware that he should not swerve from them. Notwithstanding this, he had thought well to honour him with the office of Solicitor-General. His principles might be summed up in a few points. He was at present, and always had been, an ardent lover of the people, and an ardent lover and advocate of civil and religious liberty; but he was not one who had courted the name of Liberal rather than follow the principles that term expressed; neither had he, to earn a credit for superior liberality, supported measures which, although popular with a certain class, were what he considered detrimental to the interests of the country. On the other hand, he was most heartily attached to the mixed form of Government under which we lived, and to the great institutions of the country in Church and State; and no one could be more determined to hand them down to posterity as unimpaired as he had found them. But that attachment was not blind and unreasoning—he was not opposed to well-considered measures of earnest and practical reform. There was no doing good without progress, and there was no progress, right, or respect for the good with which we may be actuated which we ought not to be thankful to God for giving us. (Hear, hear.) There was one subject on which he had the most decided opinion. He was one of those who looked on war as the greatest curse which could happen to the human race. He was ready to advance to the furthest limit of concession compatible with the national dignity and honour to maintain peace; but, on the other hand, he was one who thought that the national honour should be maintained at whatever cost, and that we should shrink from no expenditure to place the national security beyond jeopardy. (Cheers.) In answer to questions the hon. candidate said that he was favourable to the admission to the franchise of the intelligent members of the working classes. He was opposed to the ballot.

REPRESENTATION OF LONGFORD.—The election of a member for the county of Longford, in the room of Colonel Henry White, retired, took place on Thursday. The only candidate proposed was Colonel Luke White, who was therefore declared duly elected.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Roundell Palmer was mentioned as likely to be a candidate for this seat in case of Mr. Gladstone's resignation. The *Press* states that in the event of the Chancellor of the Exchequer becoming a candidate for South Lancashire, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., will be proposed for the University, and will receive the support of the Conservative members of Convocation of all shades of opinion. "A Conservative member of Convocation," however, distinctly contradicts this assertion. It is (he says) the fixed determination of a large number of Conservative members of Convocation to use their utmost efforts for the return of Mr. Roundell Palmer.

THE RIFLE COMPETITION AT WIMBLEDON.

The National Rifle Association opened on Thursday under most unfavourable circumstances, sharp gusts of wind spoiling the shooting. The firing commenced soon after twelve o'clock with the first stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize, open to all home and colonial volunteers, at a range of 200 yards. The 20 winners in this preliminary contest win 20 Whitworth rifles, worth 25*l.* each, with a silver medal to the best shot of all. The second stages are competed for at 500 and 600 yards by these 20 prize-winners, and 20 others, who are nearest in the number of their points. The highest score gained during the day was by Mr. Dickens, of the Victoria Rifles, who marked 13 in five shots. The greatest number that could be got, by hitting the centre each time, is only 15. After him came Mr. Sergeant Dugan, of the 26th Lancashire, who scored 12. There were several elevens, tens, nines, and eights. Captain Ross, the champion of last year, scored only eight, but he is suffering from an inflammation of the eyes, and is, besides, chiefly distinguished for his shooting at the long range.

On Friday, the competitors entered the lists for the Prince of Wales' Prize Cup, value 100*l.*, and the Queen's Prize, the competition for which was resumed.

The contest was resumed on Saturday. The weather was more propitious than it was on the two previous days, but a strong wind still exercised an unfavourable influence on the shooting. Sergeant Dugan, of the 26th Lancashire, whose shooting throughout has been splendid, gained the highest score of all by three points, his five nearest competitors, Hendrie, Moir, Hirkwood, Brooks, and Jopling, only making twenty each. This gentleman, therefore, was unquestionably the leading favourite for the great prize. The score at the close stood thus:—1 competitor with 23 points, 5 of 20, 5 of 19, 14 of 18, and 18 who had marked 17, or 43 competitors in all. The 11 competitors who had marked from 19 to 23 had thus secured their right to a Whitworth rifle and a place in the contest for the Queen's prize, Sergeant Dugan taking the silver medal as the best shot in the first stage.

The preliminary shooting for the Prince of Wales' prize was also continued throughout Saturday. For the extra prizes (all comers) there were 230 competitors. The best shooting for these on Saturday was Leese, Manchester Rifles, nine points (with one shot more to fire at the same range); Captain Eaton, 3rd Manchester, 8; Ingram, 1st Lanark, 7; Wylie, Royal Artillery, 7; W. Grutt, 1st Berks, 7; and Colour-Sergeant Hall, 7.

The shooting at Wimbledon was continued on Monday. The forty competitors for the Queen's Cup, and

also the twenty winners of the Whitworth rifles, are now determined upon, the ties having been shot off on Monday. The Prince of Wales' prize has been won by Captain Robertson, of the 10th Perth. He won the second of Mr. Gye's prizes last year.

The Prince Consort's Prize of 100*l.* Cup and the Association Cup will be shot for on Thursday next. It is expected that some 10,000 Volunteers will take part in the grand review fixed for next Saturday.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

On Thursday, being the 4th of July, the American citizens in London celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of their country's independence by a breakfast at the Colonnade Hotel. Dr. Patton, of New York, who presided, offered up a very earnest prayer on behalf of the Union, coupled with earnest supplications for the prosperity of Great Britain, and the health of its reigning family. A sympathetic letter was read from the American Minister, Mr. Adams, who was prevented from being present by an engagement to be at Harrow School.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by enunciating four principles on which, he said, the Government of the United States was based; viz., 1, reverence towards God, symbolised by the Church; 2, intelligence universally diffused, the symbol of which was the schoolhouse; 3, the dignity of labour; and 4, the majesty of the law. (Cheers.) The first sentiment he had to propose was, "The President of the United States; may wisdom be given to him from on high, according to the perils of the day." This sentiment was greeted with loud applause, and was acknowledged in an able and conciliatory address by Mr. MORAN, Under-Secretary of the U.S. Legation. The next sentiment, "The Queen of England," was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Dr. DAVIS, of the Religious Tract Society, responded in a remarkably comprehensive speech, explanatory of the whole case, and showing the grounds upon which England based the opinions she entertains, and has promulgated, in reference to the present unhappy internecine struggle which rages in America. The Doctor's observations were exceedingly well received.

After a very enthusiastic reception had been given to "The 4th of July," the "Declaration of Independence," was read by Mr. Procter. "Washington and the Constitution" formed the subject of a well-prepared and effective address from Mr. Watkins.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "England and America united, the Pope of the world." (Great applause.)

The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, of the American Church in Paris, addressed the company at great length, and explained the present tenderness displayed in America with respect to the attitude of England by the fact that we were now receiving from that country the impressions made by the ill-advised comments of the *Times* some five weeks ago. He argued, that as Americans were proud of their English descent, they could not fail to be sensitive of what English papers said of them. He contended, however, that if Lord John Russell had only waited for the arrival of Mr. Adams, or had issued with the proclamation of neutrality that subsequent proclamation which forbade the prizes of either party being brought into English ports, there would have been none of these unseemly exhibitions of ill-feeling. He attributed great blame to the existing articles in the *Times*, which he compared to the *New York Herald* for its anti-national sentiments and provoking line of conduct.

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL also took part in the proceedings. He expressed the deep interest he felt in the fine manly race who, by dint of sobriety and industry, and by the fear of God, had reclaimed from the wilderness and brought into cultivation a country larger far than Europe, and had acquired for themselves wealth, power, civilization, and a literature of their own. He held that the Union had right on its side, and that the people in the Northern States had just as much right to defend the country from dismemberment as we in England should have to put down a rebellion in Lancashire or Northumberland.

The meeting was also addressed by Professor Ordronaux, of New York; Mr. John Cassell, the publisher; and the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston; and the company separated about seven o'clock.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Court, removed from Buckingham Palace to Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Thursday.

It is announced that the Queen will visit Ireland towards the latter end of August. Her Majesty will remain four or five days at the Vice-Royal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, and will probably visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare; thence she will make an excursion to the Lakes of Killarney. Her Majesty's visit being of a private character, as was the case with that in 1853, no public receptions or ceremonies are contemplated.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales at the Curragh Camp was marked by a review of the troops, which attracted a large concourse of spectators. The Camp is, in fact, a military town, with a population of from 10,000 to 15,000. His Royal Highness is to test his liking for camp life by doing duty with the Grenadier Guards for a month, and will then take relief from its monotonous and hard work by a tour in the South of Ireland. *Saunders' News* says:—

The quarters of the Prince of Wales, which are those formerly occupied by Lord Seaton, when Commander of the Forces in Ireland, can be seen by any one passing on the road through the Curragh to the encampment, from which road they are only a few yards distant. Two men of the Grenadier Guards are placed on sentry outside the entrance, and on the grounds inside, which are tastefully laid out, two small tents have been erected. His Royal Highness goes through the routine of military duties every morning with as much exactness as any other officer in the camp. When his morning exercises are over he usually, after lunch, plays some games of racket. He was engaged in this recreation some time yesterday morning, and in the afternoon he stayed chiefly about his quarters, in the vicinity of which he

might be seen, with his round hat and shooting jacket, enjoying a cigar.

A grand sham fight is announced for this day (Wednesday), when the Lord-Lieutenant was to visit the camp and accompany his Royal Highness and the Commander of the Forces during the manœuvring of the troops.

Colonel Durand has resigned his seat in the Council of India.

We understand that Sir George Grey, who has recently been removed from the Cape of Good Hope to New Zealand, will be succeeded in the Governorship of the former colony by Sir Henry Young, Governor of Tasmania, who, it is probable, will be replaced by Colonel Gore Browne, the Governor of New Zealand. — *Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

The Lord Mayor's banquet to Mr. Cobden and the leading free traders of England and France, has been postponed from the 10th inst., and is now fixed for the 17th inst.

The deputation appointed at Bradford to invite Mr. Cobden to a banquet at that town had an interview with the hon. gentleman, in Manchester, on Saturday, and presented to him an influentially signed memorial embodying the invitation. The hon. gentleman was pleased to accept the invitation, on condition that his appearance be deferred for three months. He was evidently still suffering from an affection of the throat, and stated that he simply yielded to the urgent advice and entreaty of his physician to refrain, as much as possible, from speaking at present. — *Manchester Examiner*.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and suite arrived at Plymouth on Friday and proceeded by train to Claremont.

Mr. Roundell Palmer, of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed Solicitor-General in succession to Sir W. Atherton, the new Attorney-General.

Law and Police.

MR. TURNBULL AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

—On Monday the action for damages for alleged libels which Mr. Turnbull has brought against Mr. Bird, the Secretary to the Protestant Alliance, came on for hearing at the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice Erle. Mr. Karlake, who opened the case for the plaintiff, stated the case at great length, and called Mr. Turnbull as the first witness. In the course of the examination he said that in January, 1861, his first volume of the calendar was completed and published. The second volume, relating to the time of Mary, was completed and out of his hands. There was one important document of a religious character with which he had to do, and that was in the volume relating to the reign of Queen Mary; it was a sermon in Italian, and which, by internal evidences, he had discovered to be by Cardinal Pole, and to have been translated from the original preached in English by that Prelate. There were no important documents relating to the Reformation. He had discharged his duties faithfully. In 1842 he became a Roman Catholic. In January, 1861, in consequence of the publication of the Protestant Alliance in reference to him, he resigned his appointment. In cross-examination by Mr. Bovill, he admitted that in 1840 he published a book entitled "Agenda Catholicæ." During the examination Sir John Romilly appeared, and was informed that he probably would not be required at present. On Tuesday Mr. Bovill delivered a speech of four hours' length for the defence. Mr. Bird himself was also examined at some length. Dr. G. H. Davis, Secretary to the Religious Tract Society, gave some explanations with reference to the memorial presented against Mr. Turnbull by his society. Mr. Karlake then replied on the whole case. The Lord Chief Justice postponed his summing up till this day.

THE KINGSWOOD RECTORY MURDER.—The German, August Saltsmann, who is supposed to be concerned in the murder at Kingswood Rectory, was re-examined on Monday, at Reigate. At the close of the proceedings he made a statement in which he admitted that he was Johann Carl Franz, but still asserted that he was not implicated in the murder. According to a report received from Hull, the other German, Adolph Karon, has been arrested at Great Driffield, where he had endeavoured to commit a burglary.

Miscellaneous News.

THE AGAPEMONK.—One of the grooms of this notorious establishment has made his escape. A Miss Hodder also attempted to get away, but was detained. She afterwards got away.

FREE LIBRARIES.—A meeting of the city of London ratepayers is to be held in the Guildhall on the 11th inst., to take a vote as to the adoption of the Public Libraries Act, 1855.

FATAL FALL OF HOUSE.—On Friday night several old houses in Manchester, in course of being pulled down, anticipated their fate by falling soon after the workmen had left. Some thirty children, who were on the premises getting chips, were buried; two were taken out of the ruins dead, seven or eight others are seriously injured, and all have suffered more or less.

THE BAYSWATER TRAMWAY.—It has been decided, it appears, to remove this first of the street railways. The Metropolitan Road Commissioners decided to take the opinion of counsel on a legal question; and on Friday they resolved by a large majority that the present rails should be removed, and the road

restored to its original state; and they gave Mr. Train to the 4th of October to carry out their resolution.

EXPLOSION OF A MAIL TRAIN ENGINE.—The engine boiler of the London and North-Western evening mail from London to Chester exploded on Thursday night, near Rugby, whilst the train was going at thirty miles per hour, and threw all the carriages off the line. The stoker had both his legs crushed, and is not likely to recover. The guard, engine-driver, and several passengers were also injured.

MR. EDWIN JAMES, Q.C., has taken his final leave, not only of his Marylebone friends, but of England. He embarked for Quebec last week in the Great Eastern on his way to New York, to seek a new fortune in the United States. Rumour says, with what truth we know not, that before his departure Mr. James was married to a rich widow, whose income was judiciously settled to her own use.—*Record.*

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' EARNINGS.—A parliamentary return of the earnings of agricultural labourers in the unions of England and Wales states the average weekly earnings to be about 12s. per week, the highest wages being under 17s. and the lowest 8s. The smaller pay is in most instances in some degree made up by allowances of bread and cheese, beer or cyder. The average payment of women per week is about 5s., and of children under sixteen about 3s. 6d. per week.

THE PERILS OF ROPE-WALKING.—"A. R." describes a scene at the Alhambra Palace, where a "female Blondin" is performing. In a few seconds everything would have been ready for her to walk upon the rope "when suddenly a loud thud was heard, like the sound of a huge muffled drum; a shudder ran round the iron-bound galleries and thrilled through the breasts of the audience." The fact was the rope had broken with the tension put upon it. "Five minutes later no skill in rope-walking, nay, no power on earth, could have saved the 'Female Blondin' from a dreadful death."

THE BI-MONTHLY MAIL FOR CHINA.—An influential deputation of merchants and members of Parliament waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday to press upon him the importance of continuing the bi-monthly mail to China. Mr. Gresham, M.P., mentioned as reasons why the Government should return a favourable answer, that, according to advices which he had just received, the Emperor was dying, and the Taepings were nearer Peking than they had ever been before. Mr. Gladstone, who was not able to confirm this startling intelligence, said that, with regard to the question of the subsidy, he must take time for consideration, and in the meanwhile he thought it desirable that the deputation should confer with the Postmaster-General with reference to the proposed increase in the rates of postage.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—We hear that the building operations in connexion with the International Exhibition of 1892 are progressing in a favourable manner. The brick walls are more than thirty feet high, and it is expected that before August even the massive arches which span the nave will be in their places. The works connected with the picture gallery have been commenced, and some idea may be formed of their magnitude from the fact that the walls for this portion of the building have already consumed 6,000,000 of bricks, and will require nearly 12,000,000 more in order to complete them. Several portions of the structure have been severely tested, in order to ascertain their solidity, and the results are represented as exceedingly satisfactory.

THE GREAT FIRE.—THE FATE OF MR. SCOTT.—On Friday morning Mr. O'Connor, partner of the late Mr. Scott, commissioned some half-dozen men, under his direction, to renew the search for the remains of his deceased partner; and at three o'clock in the afternoon their efforts were rewarded by finding a gold repeater watch, a gold chain, several half-sovereigns, a shilling, a sixpence, and a threepenny-piece, all of which had been very much burnt; and after a little further search some small bones were picked up, which have been examined by Dr. Vinen, the district medical officer, who pronounces them to be those of a human being. The above articles were found rather to the left of where poor Mr. Braidwood was lying. The chain has been identified by Mr. O'Connor as that of his late partner.

THE "CANADIAN" SHIPWRECK.—MELANCHOLY BEREAVEMENT.—In the list of passengers who perished in the wreck of the ill-fated Canadian, there appears the name of Mrs. Beattie and her two children. This lady was the wife of the Rev. David Beattie, a native of Alloa, who went out as a missionary to Canada six years ago. Shortly before leaving this country he was married to her whose melancholy fate is above recorded. Three children had been born to them since they went out. Mrs. Beattie had suffered much from ague, and having been recommended to visit her native land for the benefit of her health, she had made up her mind to do so; and her friends here had received notice that, together with all her children, she might be expected by the Canadian. It is feared that, although only two of her children are reported to have perished with her, all the three are lost. It is believed that Mr. Beattie may yet be ignorant of the sad fate of his family, as, shortly after the Canadian sailed, he was to set out on a journey of several hundred miles westward.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE COMET: PASSING THROUGH ITS TAIL.—The great comet has caused much interest and excitement on the continent, as well as in this country. In the French Academy of Sciences there has been an animated discussion respecting it. M. Babinet was of opinion that it is the same comet that appeared in 1556,

which caused the abdication of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and was named after that monarch. This inference was disputed by M. Leverrier, on the ground that the motions of the present comet are so different from those of Charles the Fifth's, that their identity is inadmissible. Mr. Hind, the English astronomer, estimates the length of the tail on the night of the 3rd inst. at sixteen million miles, and the diameter of the nucleus at four hundred miles. It was distant from the earth on the 3rd inst. 16,500,000 miles, and on the 10th inst. (this day) will be 32,500,000 miles distant. Mr. Hind is very decided in his opinion that it is not the comet of Charles V., notwithstanding that the re-appearance of that comet at about the present time has been predicted. In a subsequent communication Mr. Hind suggests:—"It appears not only possible, but even probable, that in the course of Sunday week the earth passed through the tail at a distance of perhaps two-thirds of its length from the nucleus."

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY AT HARROW.—Thursday was the annual speech-day at Harrow School, and the attractions were greatly enhanced by the presence of Viscount Palmerston, who had kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone of the Vaughan Library, commemorative of the mastership of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who so long presided as head master of that classical seminary. After the customary Harrow speech-day celebration, and on the laying of the stone, he said:—

It affords me very great and sincere pleasure to have been allowed to have the honour of laying the first stone of the building which is about to be erected in honour of Dr. Vaughan. Dr. Vaughan well deserves every honour which Harrow men can tender to him. (Hear.) He raised the school to a great degree of prosperity, and I am happy to say that your present worthy and distinguished head master has maintained it at that high standard, and has even increased the prosperity in which he found it when he succeeded. (Hear, hear.)

The noble lord then adverted to various points of interest in connexion with the school, and the distinguished men whom it had produced, closing his remarks by urging that the enlargement of the school studies required by the modern system of education should not be allowed to interfere with the deep study of, and perfect acquaintance with, the ancient classics which would continue ever to form the solid and substantial foundation of the education of an English gentleman. (Hear, hear.) On the close of the proceedings three cheers were given for Lord Palmerston, the band playing "God save the Queen."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday last was a red letter-day at the Crystal Palace, presenting a two-fold attraction; viz., the Rose-show, and M. Blondin. For our part we felt personally obliged to M. Blondin for clearing the North Nave of its numerous visitors by his powers of attraction to the Centre Transept; thus enabling us for a while to approach the roses which were displaying their most beautiful hues, from the deepest damask to the delicate sea-shell tint.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever, and the memory of those roses even now affords us a quiet joy, enhancing the love we cherish for those in our own garden, as they hint of the perfection of form and colour which their more carefully-tended sisters had attained under the fostering hand of Messrs. Mitchell, Hedge, Standish and Paul. If any of our readers would wish to obtain trees of the choicest, we would venture to recommend a few which pleased our amateur eye, at the risk of omitting perhaps choicer names. There was our old favourite well-formed rose "Coupe de Hebe," the dark damask "General Jacquemont," the delicate tinted "Lady Stuart" and "Madame Villot," the beautiful yellow "Triomphe de Rennes," and, if to this short list any other should be appended, we would add "Lælia" and "Glorie de Dijon." After enjoying a quiet look at the queen of flowers we still had time to see some of the wonderful performances of M. Blondin. Astonishing as they are, as an exhibition of muscular power and a finely-balanced equilibrium, yet to us there was nothing pleasing, while at the same time there was nothing terrible. We heard very varied expressions of opinion, varying from admiration to disgust. It seemed to us more like the performance of an intelligent monkey than a man, the one as edifying as the other, and neither suited for the designs formed in instituting the Crystal Palace.

SCIENTIFIC FRACAS.—At the close of the meeting of the Ethnological Society yesterday week, when many of the audience had withdrawn, but while the room was nearly half full, M. du Chaillu stepped over the benches and chairs to where Mr. Malone was standing, and, after touching him on the shoulder, held his fist in a menacing manner to his face, and, after asking him how he dare speak of him in the manner he had done, he spat in his face. Mr. Malone, in great astonishment, said he must call for protection from the chairman from such an outrage, and was retiring for that purpose when M. du Chaillu called out, "Coward, coward!" There were several ladies and gentlemen close to them, but no one interfered, and M. du Chaillu then left the room. The *Times* publishes some correspondence on this subject. M. du Chaillu says:—"I deeply regret that, in a moment of great irritation, I was guilty of conduct most unbecoming, which is peculiarly contrary to the usages of society, and which I was never before guilty of. I have felt myself bound to apologise to the members of the Ethnological Society through their President." Mr. Malone sends a corrected report of the discussion which led to the affray. Captain Richard Burton writes to the *Times* putting a very different face on the affray between

M. Chaillu and Mr. Malone:—"Mr. Malone began by interrupting the proceedings with ironical sneering. He then rose, and after a preamble touching the fierceness of his disposition, adopted a tone and style of address which would have caused the coolest temper to boil over. My wonder is that M. du Chaillu restrained himself so long. M. du Chaillu is a foreigner, one reason for courtesy; he was our guest, another reason; he has been subjected for the last two months to unusual annoyances. A third reason. I venture to hope that the person excluded from the future meetings of the Ethnological Society will be, not M. du Chaillu, but the gentleman who, after taking undue advantage of our protection, insulted a foreigner and a guest, and received (and quietly pocketed) his punishment." Capt. Burton's view of the case is substantially corroborated in another letter from Mr. Hunt.

THE KING OF THE GORILLAS.—This magnificent specimen of the Gorilla race is now placed in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society; and the announcement that he would be "at home" on Friday afternoon drew a large and fashionable concourse of visitors to Whitehall-place, the rooms being crowded from three to five. M. Du Chaillu was himself present, explaining to various groups of visitors the history, and pointing out the peculiarities of this monarch of the West African woods. Those of our readers who have perused M. Du Chaillu's very interesting work will remember that the "King of the Gorillas" was the finest individual of the race he met with, and they will not fail to recall the graphic account the writer gives of his sudden meeting with the monarch in the forest glade, with the circumstances of its death, one of the most exciting incidents recorded in the volume. This "King" is certainly a magnificent beast, of gigantic proportions and alarming aspect—one who might fairly be considered even by the bravest a most ugly customer to meet by moonlight alone. When shot by Du Chaillu he stood six feet two inches in height, and though, from the stooping attitude in which he is now placed, something of the height is lost, still the large general proportions, especially the breadth of chest and length of arm, are not only fully apparent, but most striking. The King was no chicken, having evidently reached a good old age, the signs of which are sufficiently apparent in the thinness of the hair in various parts of the body, the baldness of the head and chest, as well as in the decayed state of many of the teeth, some of which from their size might fairly be denominated tusks. The state of the monarch's grinders, indeed, raised appalling suspicions as to long nights of frightful gorilla tooth-ache, accompanied with surmises as to the possibility of savage dentists existing in those unexplored sylvan solitudes. It need scarcely be added that the new specimen of the gorilla species is in all respects by far the best and most satisfactory yet exhibited. It is quite sufficient to extinguish the doubts, silence the sceptics, and put the whole school of captious critics to silence. It only remains to add that the animal has been, under the superintendence of scientific men, admirably prepared, stuffed, and mounted by Mr. Wilson, of Sydenham.—*Daily News.*

Literature.

Revolutions in English History; by Rev. R. VAUGHAN, D.D. Vol. II. *Revolutions in Religion*. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn.

Dr. VAUGHAN'S work is calculated to supply what must often have been felt to be a desideratum in our literature—a book which, filling an intermediate place between the mere abstract and the more complete history, should so group together the great facts of our story as to exhibit them in their mutual relations and true significance. It does not enter into the elaborate detail of Charles Knight in his admirable "Popular History"—a book which can scarcely be too highly commended—it does not, in fact, profess to be a systematic history at all, and therefore omits much that would probably have found a place in such a work; but seeks so to put the great points of interest in our national annals before the reader, as to enable him by a coup-d'œil to gain some understanding of the nature and working of those causes which have given us our free constitution, our vast empire, our commercial greatness, and our religious liberty. His great aim is to unite thoroughness with compression—to omit nothing essential to a full understanding of the subject, and yet to present the whole in a form so condensed that even the busy man may find time to study its pages. As to his success in this, there will be variety of opinion—some finding errors on the side of excess, and others on that of deficiency. That is the inevitable fate of such an attempt, and Dr. Vaughan is, doubtless, prepared for such criticism. Of course, it would be possible for us to take some such exception, but we are bound to say, in all honesty, that we regard the book as fairly answering the design of its author, and as forming a valuable addition to the many contributions to our historic lore, the number and merit of which form so gratifying a feature in our recent literature.

It is fortunate for himself, his readers, and, above all, for the cause of truth, that Dr. Vaughan has no peculiar crochet of his own to

thrust upon our notice—no new light to throw upon historic reputations—no favourite hero whom he seeks to deify, judging his conduct by an exceptional law; and representing his greatest sins and errors as virtues worthy of all praise. From such errors our author has been preserved by his good judgment, his deference to historic authorities, and, above all, his strong moral sense. A thorough, clear-headed, and true-hearted Englishman—proud of his country, of her glorious traditions of the past, and her high position in the present—an ardent lover of liberty, sympathising with the men who have so bravely struggled on her behalf, familiar with all the great conflicts by which her rights have been vindicated, and his soul filled with all the stirring memories of the strife—a sincerely religious man, and able thus to estimate the influence of one of the mightiest forces that has moulded our national destiny, he has shown himself well qualified for the work he has undertaken. His views are marked by fairness and reason, so that even when you do not coincide in his conclusions, you feel that at least they have been carefully weighed and ably sustained. It is very rarely that the spirit of the partisan can be detected—though a Protestant, he is no partial judge of the champions of Popery, and employs no special pleading on behalf of their opponents; though a Dissenter, he is not blind to the errors of the Puritan party, nor unable to understand the position of the Anglican Churchman. In his judgment of character he has evidently followed the rule—"in mediis tutissimus ibis"—he is neither an indiscriminating eulogist, nor a vehement censor. Yet his moderation is not the result of indifference, but the effect, rather, of a wise appreciation of the good and bad qualities which unite in almost every character, rendering monsters of wickedness and perfect heroes alike exceptional. Sometimes he seems to us to carry his mode of judging too far, and in his desire to be impartial, deals out censures too sparingly. Some exceptions of this character it were easy to point out, but we prefer rather to bear our tribute to the general correctness of his judgments, both of men and events. The work is manifestly the result of great and protracted research; it is no mere compilation from other writers, but the fruit of the author's own independent study of the original documents. Whether the same microscopic criticism which a "candid friend" in a quarterly contemporary has already applied may detect some minor inaccuracies, we do not pretend to say, as we have not cared to examine the book in such a spirit and with such views. We are satisfied, however, that in all important points the reader will find a faithful and interesting record. The story is well told, and the characters of the actors skilfully depicted. The principles maintained are sound, and the tone of the whole genial and manly. There are many vivid sketches of life and manners, and many lessons of practical wisdom, conceived in the spirit of the truest philosophy. Young men will not easily find a book where so much useful knowledge may be found in so small a compass, nor can they commit themselves to a guide through the tangled paths of history, more safe, judicious and trustworthy.

The first volume on the "Revolutions of Race" did not come under our notice as Reviewers. That before us deals with a period which, on many accounts, is among the most important in English history, and one in which the peculiar qualities of Dr. Vaughan appear to the most advantage. The Reformation was for England, as in truth it was for all the nations of Europe, the turning point in her story. All the subsequent conflicts and successes of freedom were the fruit of the seeds that were then scattered. The questions really at issue between the contending parties (though not fully appreciated by either) concerned all that were most precious in our national heritage. Apart from the grand point of religion, the constitutional rights, the intellectual freedom, the moral strength, the material prosperity of the country were all at stake. A decision other than that which was reached would have checked our national growth in its very bud, converted us into a mere dependent on continental policy, blotted out the most glorious pages in our records, and if it could not permanently have degraded Englishmen into a nation of serfs, would have put off the era of liberty and stained the conflict for its attainment with deeds of atrocity and blood, such as marked the revolution in France.

The story of such a period must always have deep interest, and yet it is very rarely that it has been written with even ordinary justice. Too many who have touched it have apparently never aimed at impartiality, but simply abandoned themselves to prejudices, which would have been extravagant in an advocate and are disgraceful in an historian. The difficulty, indeed, connected with the honest treatment of such a subject is very great. Only the man of religious convictions can

enter thoroughly into its spirit, and yet, from his strong sympathy with one or other of the combatants, he must find it hard to hold the balance with an equal hand. A writer utterly indifferent to either may escape this error, but the lack of enthusiasm must impair the force and mar the beauty of his narrative. It may be questioned, even, whether he looks on with a perfectly unprejudiced eye, for the absence of strong religious feelings in himself will generally dispose him to regard unfavourably those in whom such convictions were most earnest, and by whom, in his view, they were pushed to extremes. We need scarcely point to Hume as an illustration of this remark.

Miss Strickland has written largely on this period, and might have been expected to do much in the illustration of events in which female influence had so considerable a share; but her prejudices are so violent, her resolve to glorify her heroine so apparent, her authorities so unreliable, and her narrative so full of mere gossiping tales, that her popularity is greatly to be regretted. As entertaining books to please an idle hour, or as literary curiosities to show how far prejudice can blind the understanding and warp the judgment, her works have their value,—as historic guides, they are worse than useless. Of Dr. Lingard it is not necessary to speak. That he was a man of considerable learning and extensive research, and that he endeavoured to be honest, his history testifies; but it proves just as clearly the impossibility of any man, educated under such influences and placed in such a position, doing justice to the works or sufferings of our English Reformers. Sharon Turner was industrious and careful, but his writings lack all the philosophic elements by which the higher style of history should be distinguished, and want those vivid descriptions which give brilliancy and life to a narrative. Besides, since the appearance of these works, the researches into the State Paper Offices have thrown much new light upon all the transactions, clearing up many mysteries and ending many controversies.

Mr. Froude, indeed, has availed himself extensively of these treasures, and the publication of his history undoubtedly marks an era in the literature of the period. His earlier volumes fairly took the reading world by storm. The easy, flowing style of the narrative, the clear and forcible word-painting, the acute analysis of character, the intense sympathy with the Reformation, the striking character of many of his discoveries, the novelty of the views propounded, and, perhaps, even the very love of paradox often so apparent, all had their effect, and the new adventurer in the historic field received a welcome, whose heartiness subsequent consideration has done something to abate. The more reflection has been brought to bear upon the subject, the more it has been felt that many of his views were untenable, that the very foundation on which his whole theory rested was essentially weak, while the structure itself betrayed many pieces of bad workmanship. If the favourable verdict at first pronounced has not been altogether reversed, it has been very much qualified. Bluff old Harry, perhaps, has scarcely been remitted to his old place, but Mr. Froude has failed to secure a niche for him in our English Walhalla, and his sturdy champion is now recognised as an earnest partisan rather than an impartial judge. The volumes will long be eagerly read and warmly admired, but they will never be accepted as infallible authorities.

Dr. Vaughan goes over the same ground as Mr. Froude, and his calm and judicious treatment will be most valuable as a corrective of the many errors and extravagances into which his predecessor has been betrayed. He does not indeed take up any points of difference in a controversial spirit, still less does he seek to detract from Mr. Froude's fame, but while acknowledging the eminent services he has rendered and the debt under which he has laid every other labourer in the same field, the statement of his own independent views frequently brings them into collision, and in most cases greatly to the Doctor's advantage.

We will take a few examples. Mr. Froude has taken a very favourable view of the state of the English people in the Middle Ages, and seems inclined to doubt whether the good or the evil was the preponderating element in the feudal system. The people (he tells us) were well-fed, not overburdened with labour; known as a strong, "sturdy, high-hearted race," terrible to their foes abroad, but living at home in a happy, hospitable style which had earned for our island the sobriquet of "merry England." He is evidently enamoured with the idea of the paternal care exercised over the community by the State, and with the spectacle of a nation bound together by the ties of fidelity between man and man—looks with distrust, if not with some stronger feeling, upon the *laissez faire* doctrine of our modern economists, and is half inclined to sigh for the return of the "good old

times." We are not prepared to deny that there are some aspects of the past which might justify such representations, and that there were features in the old English character which it would have been well for us if we could have preserved; but such pictures as those of Mr. Froude are too highly coloured on the one hand and miserably imperfect on the other. There is a mingling of good and bad in all human systems; it is a rare thing indeed to be able to root up the tares without destroying some of the wheat, and quite as rare, so to sow wheat that tares shall not mingle with it. The modern commercial spirit is no exception to these remarks, and the same may be said even of our increased freedom. They have, of necessity, destroyed some good and introduced some evil peculiar to themselves. Still a true view of feudalism will assuredly correct any lingering regrets in relation to it, and make us feel that our present position, with all the evils belonging to it, is one which should call forth only our joy and gratitude. It is not our intention to enter at length into the subject, indeed it would not be possible, but Dr. Vaughan's words on the point are pregnant with sound practical wisdom.

"It is possible to exhibit the feudal system as embracing so much compactness, completeness, and splendour, as to fascinate the imagination in its favour. Such a network of relations found everywhere, descending from the high to the low, based in all connections on vows of mutual fidelity, and directed avowedly towards a high and common object, seems to bespeak the promise of no ordinary measure of intelligence and of social virtue. But, in fact, the system was not so much a combination between the high and the low as a combination of the strong against the weak. Centralised as it was, it did not suffice to preclude local disorder, but tended rather to create it. It was in contention of that nature, more than in hostilities between one nation and another, that feudalism found outlets for its martial temper. Only under such a system could the Wars of the Roses have been possible. Feudalism despised commerce. It bestowed but a partial encouragement even on agriculture. It cannot be said to have been a friend to literature. The highest style of man in its estimation was man in arms. To a large extent, it was a combination by which men-in-arms who had weapons extorted services from those who had none." (P. 268.)

We do not remember to have met a more terse, comprehensive, and faithful description of a state of things which some modern dreamers deck out only in *couleur de rose*. Of man in all the higher and nobler parts of his nature it took no cognisance at all; his mind was suffered to remain in unrelieved darkness; his conscience was to own the supremacy and his soul to obey the bidding of the priest. It would be a poor plea to put in for such a system that it provided for the physical necessities and that the people at large were contented. The content of ignorant serfs is, at best, but a sorry thing. The fierce and eager competition of our modern society, the selfishness of the trade-spirit, the constant collision of opinion provoking angry discussion and causing loud clamour, may not be very beautiful to behold, but they are better than that quiet which is the fruit of the stagnation of thought and the repression of individual spirit and enterprise. Even those labour laws by which Mr. Froude seems to be so much captivated were very far from deserving the eulogiums he bestows upon them. Not only were they false in principle but were, for the most part, dictated by a selfishness as intense as that which he condemns in the mercantile ages and were injurious rather than beneficial to the class in whose interest they were professedly enacted. The eulogist can scarcely be much acquainted with the science of political economy, or have studied the operation of these acts, or he would have written of them in a very different strain. We are no extravagant admirers of the science—we are conscious that its champions too often confound it with the science of politics and fancy that as the attainment of wealth is the declared object of the economist so ought it to be the great point ever kept in view by the statesman; but while thus sensible of the repulsive narrowness that too often marks its advocates, we believe that a violation of its great laws cannot be attempted without serious injury to the community. Dr. Vaughan's views are all in harmony with ours. He is not a man to bow to the golden calf of the economists, but the reaction from their error does not impel him to a contrary excess. With more clearness of perception and a greater breadth of view than Mr. Froude he sees and well describes the motives and results of laws to which we refer.

"By fixing the price of labour, the labouring classes were to be fairly remunerated, but, in fact, they were placed in the hands of the classes above them. In settling the price of commodities, if there was some care for the poor, there was care also for the heads of large feudal establishments, who hoped, by such means, to obtain convenient supplies on convenient terms. What was the state of the labouring and artisan classes, as the effect of this intrusive policy on the part of the government, is a question of some interest. It is, we think, quite clear that it has been a great mistake to assume that the conduct of the legislature in meddling with the labour market proceeded from a generous wish to protect and befriend the labourer. The language of all our statutes on this subject from the time of

Edward III. downwards is against such a supposition. It was not enough to tell the labourer that he must be content with a certain rate of payment, it was provided that he might be coerced into working on the prescribed terms." (Pp. 312, 313.)

We have neither space nor inclination to follow Dr. Vaughan in his exposure of the mistake into which Mr. Froude has fallen as to the actual amount earned by the labourers of those days, but we have thought it necessary to direct attention to this subject because of the strange disposition shown on the part of many, to distrust alike the conclusions of science and the teachings of experience on this point and to seek for the interference of the government on ground which lies beyond its province and where its action cannot fail to be productive of evil. The working out of the other principle may often be attended with temporary inconvenience, and now the employer and anon the employed, while suffering from it, may clamour for the interposition of the law. Their request, however, could only be granted to the injury of all classes, and it is therefore necessary to indicate the fallacy of any teaching which would tend to foster the spirit that prompts it.

Mr. Froude's divergence from the popular view in relation to the character of Henry VIII. is well known. The acts which have covered the memory of that monarch with infamy, not altogether undeserved, he has sought to present in such an aspect as to secure praise rather than censure. His conjugal relations were his misfortunes rather than his faults. His first wife he was compelled to divorce from a regard to the interests of his people, and a wise forecasting of the evils which a disputed succession would be sure to entail on the land; his second, for whom he had dared and suffered so much, deceived him, and richly deserved the terrible fate which she had to meet; his fourth marriage was one purely of policy, and was, from the first, so distasteful that it was necessary to repudiate it; of the guilt of his fifth wife there can be no question. Dr. Vaughan has to deal with the same points, and we are happy that, even for the interests of morality, he treats them in a different spirit. One of the most painful features in Mr. Froude's course is his strange confusion of right and wrong in his determination to vindicate, at any cost, the character of his hero, and it is well that the public mind should be drawn away from his fallacies to a more healthy view of the question. In Dr. Vaughan's opinions on the point we entirely agree. No doubt, Henry, like his greater daughter Elizabeth, has suffered much from the calumnies of the Popish party, and we have only to look at the unscrupulous modes of attack adopted against those who occupy a similar position of antagonism to the Roman See in our own day to be sure that this would be the case. His portrait has been painted often by unfriendly hands, and almost always in colours too dark. But we are not, therefore, in our desire to do him justice, to falsify fact, and do a positive injustice to others—to conceal all his faults—to extol him as a beneficent and patriotic sovereign, and not only to exalt him, but, in order to do it, to blacken the memory of every one who suffered from his detestable and capricious lust and tyranny. Dr. Vaughan's estimate of him is eminently just. He has no apology to offer for that which was wrong—he appreciates his difficulties in relation to Catherine of Arragon, but is not prevented from stigmatising his treatment of that ill-used woman as it deserves; he has no wish to convert Anne Boleyn into a saint, but is not to be misled by any specious sophistry into an acknowledgment of her guilt, and an acquittal of her murderer—he can recognise the unwilling, and well-nigh unconscious, aid rendered by this sanguinary despot to the cause of freedom and God's truth, but he is not ready therefore to accept him as a Protestant king. He accounts, by reasons which we regret our inability to extract, for the affectionate loyalty to him, despite the 72,000 executions which he believes to have taken place in his reign, very wisely telling us that "the people knew that heavy as was the yoke of which their king was at times disposed to lay upon them, it was light in comparison with that which his strong hand had broken and cast away." He then gives this temperate and faithful summary of his character:—

"But discarding calumny, and after all that may be said concerning the nature of the crisis and the state of society, Henry's later conduct to Catherine; his savage course of proceeding in regard to Anne Boleyn; his marrying Jane Seymour the day after that injured woman's execution; his sending a second wife to the scaffold, even supposing her guilty; the disgusting affair in the case of Anne of Cleves; the abandonment of Wolsey and Cromwell to their fate when the time came in which, as tools, they could be used no longer; the relentless injustice which disposed of Fisher, Moore, and other victims, that the doctrine of the ecclesiastical supremacy might be maintained; the policy which spared the sincere Protestant as little as the conscientious Romanist; the monstrous assumptions set forth in the six articles, and the atrocious penalties by which they were to be sustained; added to all this, the enforce-

ment of proclamations as having the authority of laws, the dispensing with laws, and the things done without any colour of law, all combine to present a picture which may well be held up, not as a model of kingly rule, but as a beacon to warn subjects of what may follow when princes are allowed to surrender themselves to sensual and selfish passions, to lawlessness, and a spirit of revenge."—P. 338.

This is a severe indictment, but every word of it can be sustained by unquestioned facts. To attempt a justification by reference to the Statute Book, and to assert (as Mr. Froude does) that it is there alone we are to look for the reliable materials of history, is to make a great mistake. The Parliaments of the Tudor times (and especially of Henry VIII.) may not have been so servile and compliant as they have been generally represented—where the property of their own members was attacked they often made a resistance sufficiently sturdy—but to ascribe to them the same independence, and to invest their decisions with the same authority that we give to those of a freer period, is to ignore the most evident facts of the case. Dr. Vaughan is not to be thus misled. Even in the Reformation Parliament, which has been so much lauded, and whose acts have been compared to those of the Long Parliament, he points out instances of compliance with the will of the King, that plainly indicate the immense power that he wielded. By authorising him to refuse payment of debts which he had contracted for the national service, it lent itself to a gross fraud upon the public creditor by delegating to him the power to suspend or confirm some of its enactments, and by giving to his proclamations, while Parliament was not sitting, the force of law, it committed a gross breach of the constitution, and displayed a spirit the very opposite of that which ruled in the great Puritan assembly. In quoting the words of the Statute Book for Henry we do little more than produce him as a witness on his own behalf, for there can be little doubt that, on all important points, his will dictated both the law and that account of its enactments which found its way into the preamble. Of these preambles, so often quoted by Mr. Froude, Dr. Vaughan says, very truly, "such compositions were often only the case of the successful side. Once having been accepted the contrary rarely comes to the surface."

The same style of remark applies to the State Trials throughout the whole of the period. They were, for the most part, a mockery of justice. The tribunal was carefully selected—the evidence was taken in the most unsatisfactory way—every advantage was given to the accuser, while the accused was denied the opportunity of establishing his innocence, and the hot displeasure of the King would soon have descended on any judge who dared to arrive at an issue contrary to his wishes. "These trials of Henry's reign present (says our author) a succession of the most revolting exhibitions. The known pleasure of the King decided the fate of such victims. The effect of proceedings of this nature on the mind and manners of the people must have been deeply demoralising. Before them was the constant presence of a single will, over-riding principle and law, as caprice or passion, under the plea of conscience, might determine."

Here we must leave our author, regretting that want of space prevents us from following him through the remaining parts of the volume. We commend his work to our readers, assured that its perusal will not only yield them pleasure, but will serve to nurture their patriotism and confirm them in their attachment to those great principles of Protestant Christianity which are the bulwark of our liberties and the fountain of our strength.

The Broken Troth. A Tale of Village Life in Tuscany. From the Italian, by PHILIP IRETON. 2 vols. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THE translator offers us this story as "the best if not the only true picture of Tuscan Peasant Life," that he has been able to meet with. It was commended to him by a young Italian poet, as being "thoroughly true to nature;" and he added, "it will help you to understand what our peasantry really are. When you travel through the country districts, you will see Cecco lounging up every village-street, Giannina glancing at you from under many an handkerchief, Rosa, with her motherly face and eternal distaff at every cottage door; you will find Dr. Matteo in far too many apothecaries' shops; and the kind-hearted, sententious priest wherever the priests are poor." The story bears out this commendation on the whole; although the loves and passions, the weaknesses and errors of the human hearts opened up to us in its progress, sometimes, in their truth to the universal human nature, banish all that is national in feeling or local in colour. Still, there is enough of description of scenery, and of painting of manners, and of the bright and distinct delineation of domestic interiors and of social festivities, to give a character all its own to the story, true to but one country and to one people. Yet more is there a portraiture of persons, all whose feelings, habits of thought, motives, tendencies, are so different from our own, so intimately associated with the peculiar

surroundings in external life, and with the condition of society, and requiring to be judged by standards so widely different from those applied to character amongst ourselves, that we can well believe that those who know the Tuscans best find living people, types of their class, in this story of the life and fortunes of certain peasants of Solaro. Several persons of the tale, not already named, have strong individuality,—Magdalen, the mother of Giannina, worthy soul—and Signor Geronimo, her avacious and tyrannical father, so painfully cured of his violent temper and hard-heartedness; even the fascinating scamp Ludovico, and the villain Lupetto—for the sake of whom the conventional Italian of English melodramas may pass for a true Italian, on Italian authority, after all. The hero and heroine are really the least interesting persons;—Stefanino is very "goody," but a tame, commonplace young fellow, who scarcely deserved the beautiful, faulty, and perverse Giannina, especially after sorrow and horror had mended her. Of course all this is unintelligible to our reader:—very well; let him read the book. It is good fiction; and, though it has a murder, an elopement, two or three assassinations, and other excitements, the impression of the whole is a pleasant one, besides the realisation to oneself of the actual life of rural Tuscans: and there is at least the traditional moral of "virtue rewarded"; for the book closes with an ethical comment on its incidents from the mouth of a good priest, "Did I not tell you that without virtue there is no true happiness, even in this present world?"

Mr. Ireton's translation has no marks of translation;—that is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it. He might as well have told us what is "the original from which, with a few modifications," he has derived the story.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Sketches of Foreign Novelists. By GEORGINA GORDON. (London: J. Hogg and Sons.) This is an excellent idea well carried out. There are many foreign novels, which English lovers of fiction will never read in the original, and which scarcely deserve or could pecuniarily reward translation in full, which yet have enough merit in themselves, as well as the interest belonging to characteristic representation of the tastes in light literature of our contemporaries of other lands, to make it worth while to give occasional volumes of "Sketches" like this, which could hardly fail to be well received, and to become popular with the general public. The plan pursued by the translator-author in this case is to sketch in outline the stories she undertakes to reproduce, seizing their characteristic features, indicating the course of incident, and then to introduce passages of more than common interest in direct translation from the original. In fact, what an elaborate review of a new novel sometimes attempts, in the way of a representation of its materials and structure, with specimens of its portraiture of character, or scene-painting, is here done on a scale somewhat broader, and with rather closer adherence to the books selected for the sketches. Great skill is displayed in making out connected and pleasing wholes; and even the most fragmentary are given with such prefaces and connecting remarks as to produce a distinct impression on the mind. Much more labour has been used than many will be able to understand; and there is much more delightfulness in the result than those who may erroneously suppose the book to be a collection of extracts merely, will at once anticipate. German and French novelists are alone selected:—"The Peasant Prince," from Mügge; "Cinderella of the Black Forest," from Berthold Auerbach, the whole book having already been excellently translated as "The Barefooted Maiden," if our memory serves us; and "A Royal Marriage," from a lady named Mühlbach—these represent Germany; while from France we have the "Chateau Loroque," from Feuille's *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*—"a French novel that will bear to be read aloud without blushing!"—"Louisanne's Stratagem," from Jules Sandeau; and "The Jailor's Daughter," from Dumas the fertile, being a portion of *La Tulipe Noire*. Madame Emily Hygaré-Carlen, so well known for her "Rose of Tistelton," is laid under contribution for a sketch from *Ein Handelshaus in der Scheeren*, called "The Smugglers." All would give us capital extracts, but let our readers turn to the book. Passages from English poets prefixed to each tale, display keen judgment as well as fine taste in their adaptation to the stories that follow.—*Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association at Exeter Hall, from Nov., 1860, to Feb., 1861.* (Nisbet and Co.) The lectures of the association here named seem to retain their hold on the public in a day when almost all lecturing is despised. Perhaps the reason is that given in the preface to this volume, that they address a permanent necessity, and apply fixed principles to the ever-varying forms of that necessity in the state of culture and religious feeling prevailing amongst young men. Perhaps another reason is, that, with all their excellence, they have very little of the element of *teaching* in them, are on a level with popular tastes, and imply little cultivation in those appealed to. In this view, their success is not altogether to be rejoiced over; for it indicates that the class for whom these lectures are intended rather lags behind contemporary movements for sounder and more thorough culture. Col. Sir Herbert Edwards' lecture on India is one of the most admirable of the series before us; and those of Mr. Hampden Gur-

ney on "Glimpses of the 14th Century," Mr. Landels on the "Covenanters," Mr. Pollock on "Religion and Art," and Dr. Hamilton on "Erasmus," are deserving of special mention. Mr. Staughton had a most important theme in "Revivals, Ancient and Modern"; on which he has brought together much important information, and makes very thoughtful and useful suggestion: but it needs more to be done for it than even so good a lecture has effected.—*Fit to be a Duchess: with other Stories of Courage and Principle.* By Mrs. GILLESPIE SMITH. (London: James Hogg and Sons.) We are unacquainted with the previous works of this lady: but might infer from the style of this volume that she belongs to an order of writers which we had thought almost extinct—the dignified fashionable, or the would-be grand. Yet she has real knowledge of life, a keen sense of the harmonies of character, and considerable inventiveness in constructing a story. Indeed, there is enough cleverness in each of these stories to have filled out a volume much more excellent than they all together compose. But the *pitch* is so high, and the movement so artificial, that there is something eminently disagreeable in the impression occasionally produced. We must at the same time admit the originality of materials and of treatment, and the inherent interest of several of the characters of these stories; while pure principle and generous feeling everywhere assert themselves. Its second title, "Stories of Courage and Principle," too strongly indicates a purpose:—it is not a book for the young in 'teens, as it turns too much on love, passion, marriage, &c., to be healthful for them. It is illustrated by Corbould and Absolon.

PERIODICALS.

Macmillan's Magazine this month contains a very clever and searching reply to "Mr. Buckle's Doctrine of the Scotch and their History," by the Editor; in which the character of Mr. Buckle's investigation, and the grasp and clearness of his mind, are made to appear much less favourably than even his most adverse reviewers elsewhere have represented them. We side wholly with Mr. Masson, and are glad the subject is to be pursued by him. "Tom Brown" is finished at last; and well finished. He is married, and everything is comfortable; but he preserves his individuality, in the self-questioning and perplexed feeling of the conversation with his wife—Mary, of course—which ends the tale. "Ravenhoe" deepens in interest. We begin to understand the characters; and Father Mackworth gets the mystery of his life solved for him rather ruthlessly and humiliatingly by Lord Saltire. There is great power and inventiveness in this story; and we expect much in what is to come. An admirable notice of the "Royal Academy Exhibition" rises altogether above ordinary picture-criticism, and may give clear vision and lively susceptibility of the visitor who studies it before going to Trafalgar-square. Mr. Dicey contributes an account of "Cavour's Last Debate," which has more interest than anything published in England about the great Italian statesman; and we are rejoiced to anticipate more on the noble theme of Cavour's life, from so fitting a biographer as Mr. Dicey is capable of being. A very high average of excellence is maintained by the Editor in this magazine.

There is a great deal of excellent matter in this month's *Cornhill*; the second paper, in favour of "The Study of History," being especially remarkable for well-expressed and forcible argument. "Food—what it does" is one of those articles presenting useful scientific information in a popular form which the *Cornhill* affects. Mr. Beecher Stowe's tale, "Agnes of Sorrento," makes progress, and enables the authoress to draw very fully upon her experience of Italian life and scenery. The Editor's piquant story shows how easily Philip is able to bear misfortunes, and brings out his manly character. But thus far Mr. Thackeray's hero is insipid enough—a second edition, with slight variations, of young Newcombe. It is in the subordinate characters of the novelist that his genius and skill is most visible, and in the playful but cutting exposure of the social vices of the age. In the sketch of General Baynes (Philip's executor) and his wife at Boulogne, Mr. Thackeray exhibits his best qualities as a humourist and artist. Mr. Doyle's illustration, representing "A State Dinner," is spoilt by its extravagance.

Blackwood has three political articles, "The Demise of the Indian Army," "The Epic of the Budget," and "The Disruption of the Union." The first is written from the East India Company's point of view. In the second, "Maga," in characteristic fashion, acknowledges the triumph of Mr. Gladstone. It rather rejoices that the Conservatives did not succeed in the late Budget warfare, and does not greatly care that the Paper-duty is repealed; but that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "who is bidding for the lead of the Whig party," should enjoy the prestige of a great victory, gained against the convictions of the House of Commons, is held to be something like a national misfortune. *Blackwood* is, however, somewhat consoled by the immense triumph obtained in the throwing out of Sir John Trelawny's Bill by the Church party, not only over the Liberation Society, but over the Whigs, "who perhaps will now learn humility and begin to believe that the success of the Tories has some little foundation in principle." In this article there is no concealment that the rejection of the Abolition Bill is a signal party triumph. On the disruption of the

American union *Blackwood* is in harmony with general opinion in this country, treating the independence of the South as a *fait accompli*, and hoping that the North will concede secession. Among the other contents of this number are a review of Dr. Hook's "Archbishops of Canterbury," a further paper on "Judicial Puzzles," disputing Lord Macaulay's verdict of acquittal in favour of Spencer Cowper, who was charged with the murder of a young Quakeress, and "Barbarisms of Civilisation," a capital sketch of some of our social absurdities.

Fraser opens with a highly-coloured sketch of "The Great Commoner," founded on Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt, and has articles on "Ancient Law" (a summary of Mr. Sumner Maine's treatise) "Catullus," and "Petrarch and his Times," besides two stories in process of development. In "The Sphinx," Mr. Shirley, with much research and in an attractive style, disputes the popular estimate of Shelley, Claverhouse, and Sir R. Peel. "Savings Banks in connexion with the Post-office" is a full description of the bearings of the "one great measure" of the session, which it is predicted will be a greater boon in rural districts even than in large towns. "Saint Saturday" deals with entertainments for working classes, based upon the notion that "what the poor man wants is a public house without drink"—at all events on Saturday night, when he is not welcome at home. The operative, it is urged, requires to be amused without the temptation to squander his lately-received wages. In several towns, such as Derby, Chester, Bridport, and Ipswich, there have been set on foot "Literary and Musical Entertainments," in which large gatherings of working men listen to readings from popular authors, interspersed with concerts from local musicians. In some of these places this kind of amusement has more than paid the cost, and the report as to its moral and economical influence is certainly very favourable.

In the *Art Journal* we have Part 7 of Mr. Heaphy's "Examination into the Antiquity of the Likeness of Our Blessed Lord," "Notes on the most recent productions of Florentine Sculptors," another paper on "Rome and her works of Art" (with some beautiful woodcuts of celebrated paintings) in addition to the ordinary art criticism of the month. Mr. Loosing's "Hudson" takes us this month to Sunnyside, the charming residence of the late Washington Irving. The steel engravings for the month are Chambers's very tame picture of "Dover" in the royal collection, Turner's imaginative sketch of the legend of "The Goddess of Discord," and an exquisite plate of Westmacott's "Mountain Nymph."

The *Eclectic Review* has cast its skin and grown in size. Mr. Hood has called in the aid of Mr. Anelay to bring out the new series with a new frontispiece, in which the thoughtful mase is in the best of company—hedged around with Latimer, Milton, Cromwell, and Bunyan. The editor offers nearly 130 pages of readable matter for one shilling; and it remains to be seen whether the public to which he has appealed with so much faith will support his bold enterprise. He certainly gives the full money's worth. "John Angell James," and "Thomas Carlyle and his critics"—the first two articles—are characterised by the excellencies and defects of the editor, and are written in a very popular and trenchant style. In the first, we have a warm and characteristic sketch of the late Minister of Carr's-lane Chapel—"the man of God, the Christian gentleman, and the careful, thoughtful pastor," written in a sparkling style, and in a kindly though not uncritical spirit. However much some of readers of the *Eclectic Review* may differ from the cordial estimate here given of Thomas Carlyle, we should hope there is sufficient liberality to appreciate the candour and independence of a writer who has evidently drunk deep into the philosophy of the Hermit of Chelsea, and who maintains "that Carlyle's quarrel has never been with Christianity in any form, but with the vulgar orthodox sensationalism which has usurped its throne and dares to assume its name." The other topics of the *Eclectic* are "The Doctrine of the Skull," "Kelly on the Covenantants," "Congregational Chapel Extension," "Lays and Legends of Cromwell and the Nonconformist Heroes," and "Church Fictions." These subjects are treated with various degrees of force and finish. But what we admire in the *Eclectic* is that it takes up its individual position regardless of conventional prejudices, and assumes the right to deal with the various questions that come under notice in a free and catholic spirit. Nonconformity will assuredly gain by the frank recognition of this right to depart from the stereotyped form and tone of its literature.

It is a charge savagely urged against Nonconformists by the *Westminster Review*, that they will not tolerate freedom of opinion. But after reading the liberal critique on the writings of Carlyle in the *Eclectic*, we turn to the *Christian Spectator*, and light upon a calm but discriminating review of Mr. Lynch's "Three Months' Ministry," the writer of which, though he touches upon what he regards as the defects of the proscribed minister, is free to admit that Mr. Lynch has produced "a volume of noble thoughts and of exquisite beauty." The editor of the *Spectator* is no more afraid of the busy and bitter assailants of Mr. Lynch, than of heartily denouncing State-Church oppression. The present number is rather theological than ecclesiastical. It discourses on "Old Texts," "The Banning of the Fig Tree," and "Peripatetic Theology." But the papers headed "Notes of a Journey to Antioch," and

"Missions in the Taurus, near St. Paul's Birth-place," are especially interesting from the light they throw upon Biblical questions, past and present. There is discrimination as well as a high and fearless tone of independence in the *Spectator* that are worthy of cordial recognition by the Dissenting world.

We have received stray numbers of the *Evangelical Magazine* (which retains its high character in the hands of the present accomplished editor); the *Leisure Hour*, (the woodcuts as well as the letter press of which are excellent); and the *Cottage*—published in large type by the Tract Society, and well adapted for the sphere it has made for itself.

We must defer till next week a notice of the Quarterlies that have reached us.

Cleanings.

If you want to know whether a tree is hollow or not, said Douglas Jerrold, axe it.

It is believed that the owners of the Great Eastern will receive about 27,000*l.* from Government for the transport of the troops to Quebec.

A company is projected for the cultivation of shubarb, the juice to be converted into wine, the fibre into paper.

The following is a true copy of a letter by a village schoolmaster:—"Sir, as you are a man of noledge, I intend to inter my son in your skull."

A little girl hearing it remarked that all people had once been children, artlessly inquired, "Who took care of the babies?"

In China, if a man is not married by twenty he is drummed out of the town. No place for bachelors among the fum-fums.

Some experiments are being made at Portsmouth with a new description of diving apparatus, which dispenses with the air pump.

The provincial journals state that harvest will be pretty general in England by the second week in August. The crops promise a good yield.

The Post-office authorities are about to issue a ninepenny stamp. A threepenny stamp is said to be in preparation for the transmission of newspapers abroad.

A Mr. Crace Calvert has invented a new mauve-like colour which will stand under the fiercest rays of the sun. A Manchester firm has proposed 10,000*l.* for it.

The *Natal Courier* states that three adventurous Englishmen—Mr. Edmund Phillips (son of Mr. Aldcroft Phillips, of Manchester), Mr. Alexander Forbes, and Mr. Herbert Oakes—had set out on a journey to the Great Falls of the Zambesi.

The American crisis is operating on this side of the Atlantic as a serious check to emigration. The decrease during the last six months is reported to be upwards of 10,000, and during June 5,490, from the port of Liverpool alone.

A *Standard* correspondent's sketch of President Lincoln includes the statement that "he sees everybody, chats about everything, visits every new object, continues to brush his own boots, and shaves himself, and yet directs the tremendous operations of war."

The following despatch, says the *Toledo Blade* (American), went through by telegraph, recently:—"Charley and Julia met at 8—, yesterday, quarrelled and parted for ever—met again this morning and parted to meet no more—met again this evening and were married."

A fresh company has been organised in this country for navigating the Euphrates; and its first boat, the City of London, is ready for launching at Blackwall. The project for opening this line to India is looked upon once more with both interest and hopefulness.

AN AFFECTIONATE FATHER.—In proof of the inadequate notions prevalent about education, Mr. Senior, the Government Inspector, cites the following speech made to him by a labourer, who complained that his children turned out ill:—"And yet," he said, "there is not a better father than I am in the parish. I beats them whenever I gets sight of them; I beats them as I would not beat a dog."

A USEFUL HINT FOR SWIMMERS.—A correspondent of the *Field* says that cramp in the legs may be easily and instantly cured, thus:—"On the moment of its seizure in the calf of the legs, the instep should be forcibly drawn up or flexed on the leg, and the cure will be as sudden as the attack. I have tried this very many times, and it never fails."

"India, my boy," said an Irishman to a friend on his arrival at Calcutta, "is jist the finest climate under the sun; but a lot of young fellows come out here, and they dhrink and they ate, and they ate and they dhrink, and they die; and thin they write home to their friends a pack o' lies, and say it's the climate as has killed 'em."

EUROPEAN DEFICITS.—With the exception of England and Prussia, every first-class Power will this year have to face a heavy deficit, given in the best official accounts at the following approximate figures:—

Russia	...	...	...	£4,000,000
Italy	...	...	...	12,800,000
France	...	...	...	13,000,000
Austria	...	...	...	6,000,000

£35,800,000

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAPER HAT.—The correspondent of the *Belfast News Letter* says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has got a white hat made of paper, of which he is very proud, and which he hands about admiringly, as a splendid illustration

of the manner in which "the springs of industry" will be relaxed when the duty comes off paper. Almost everything will, it is said, be made of paper. LORD BROUGHAM AND THE LATE LORD CAMPBELL.—A pleasant story, gossips the *Athenaeum*, has long been current in the House of Lords and the Inns of Court that Lord Chancellor Brougham would never die for fear that Lord Campbell would write his life. Lord Campbell was made to answer this just that he would write Lord Brougham's life whether he died or not. Lord Brougham is said to have retaliated in black and white; so that while the author of the "Statesmen of the Reign of George the Third" is said to have a Life of Lord Campbell in his desk, the author of the "Lives of the Chancellors" is said to have had in his desk a Life of Lord Brougham. Time will show, for whatever has been written by either will, in all probability, be one day given to the public.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A *Guardian* correspondent says:—"We were received by Mr. Lincoln. His manners are of that simple, unaffected, kindly sort, that are so irresistibly winning, and one look at his honest, open, manly face is sufficient to assure you that you are in the presence of a true and noble nature. His eye is deep set and of a certain fulness and lustre, and his features generally are very expressive. He is, as you know, very tall—six feet five inches, I think,—and his whole frame seems large, his face and head being especially so, and yet not out of proportion with his stature. I may not, of course, give details as to his talk, but I can speak of his cheerful composure, his calm confidence in the success of the Government. There was a serenity about him, rare in any man, but especially so in one on whom so heavy a responsibility has fallen. Of the attitude of England it was natural he should say something. He thinks that with a portion of the aristocracy there would be a willingness that the experiment of Republicanism might fail; that the men of the Manchester school go with the South, because of the extreme importance to them of the cotton supply; that they will cease their opposition to us when they find, as they assuredly will, that peace would only be postponed by their continuing to favour the cause of rebellion. A third class, far outnumbering the others,—a class not having at the moment, it may be, control of the Government, still have feelings with regard to slavery, and cannot fail, therefore, to sympathise with us of the North. The President gave us, with admirable clearness, his reasons for thinking the opposition at the South to the Government to be not altogether a reality; the instance of Maryland he appealed to, where an election for members of Congress has made it perfectly manifest that the Union feeling is entirely in the ascendant; he is sure there will be further revelations of this kind as the Government extends the region over which its authority is established. But I must not be led to speak further of what fell from him. We went away from his presence with a deepened admiration, and inwardly thanking God that in this time of our country's need he had given us a man of clear mind, and of singleness of purpose, to stand foremost in the struggle."

Obituary.

DEATH OF MRS. BARRETT BROWNING. — The *Turin* correspondent of the *Daily News* communicates the sad intelligence of the death of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, which took place an hour after daybreak on the morning of Saturday week. Born in London in 1806—thus in her fifty-third year—of a family of affluent circumstances, our authority says—"She was educated with great care, and at the age of fifteen her powers as a writer were known to her friends. Owing to the bursting of a blood-vessel in the lungs, she was for a long time in very delicate health, residing, for the sake of the climate, at Torquay. There she experienced a shock which permanently tinged her character with melancholy. Her brother and two young men, friends, took out a small sailing-vessel for a few hours' trip. They had been a few minutes on their voyage of pleasure, when the boat went down, and all on board perished, within sight of the house where Miss Barrett resided. She was married to Mr. Robert Browning, himself a poet of high order, in 1846, and immediately after accompanied him to Pisa, subsequently removing to Florence, which they made their permanent home, varied by an occasional visit to England. In 1850, the publication of her collected works increased her reputation in England and on the Continent." Since the publication of "Aurora Leigh," one of the finest ever written by a woman, and the small volume entitled "Poems before Congress," which appeared last year, one or two little pieces have appeared in different periodicals in this country, some of which have been severely, some tenderly criticised. Mrs. Browning was a genius of high order; she had, besides, a generous heart, and a noble sympathy with the suffering and the oppressed. Mrs. Browning was the devoted friend of Italian liberties, and a no less devoted admirer of Napoleon, whose praises she has sung in her latest work, *Poems before Congress*.

MR. GRAINGER, OF NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne has lost one of its great men, Mr. Richard Grainger, the architect and builder of the new town. He died on Thursday, after half-an-hour's illness. Of Mr. Grainger it may be said that he found Newcastle brick and left it stone. He was the builder of the Theatre, New Market, Central Exchange, the Arcade, Grey-street, Clayton-street, Market-street, Nun-street, Hood-street, Nelson-street, and the other fine streets forming the group of the new part of the town. He also built Eldon-square, nearly all Blacket-street, and a magnificent range of suburban residences at the Leazes and upon the Elswick estate. This wonderful man was the son of a quarry-side porter, he was educated in St. Andrew's Charity School, and was, like the elder Stephenson, and other eminent north countrymen, thoroughly self-made. In

early life he was a Wesleyan, but within recent years he has been a member of the Established Church. He was a man of most liberal disposition, and at one stage in his career his affairs were temporarily embarrassed, but through the progress of trade the new property has vastly enhanced in value, and at his death, though his wealth was very disproportionate to the immense magnitude of his undertakings, he was in substantial circumstances.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL.—June 19, at Hallaton, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Jabez Marshall, of a daughter.
GIBSON.—July 2, at Bellevue-villas, Dartford-road, Dartford, the wife of the Rev. E. T. Gibson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KNIGHT-CLAPSON.—June 26, at Glenorchy Chapel, Exmouth, by the Rev. E. H. Tuckett, of Exeter, the Rev. J. Broughton Knight, of Wiveliscombe, to Emma Colson, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Clapson, Exmouth.
CAPPER-NEWTON.—June 30, at the Congregational Chapel, Crews, by the Rev. T. Davison, Mr. T. Capper, Hospital-street, Nantwich, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. John Newton, Witton-street, Northwich. This being the first marriage which has taken place in the above chapel, the happy couple were presented with a handsome Bible.
BUMBAY-WHITAKER.—July 1, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. A. Rawson, Mr. John Bumbay, woollen warehouseman, to Miss Sarah Ellen Whitaker, both of Leeds.
LITTLETON-CHANDLER.—July 1, at Ebenezer Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. J. Huntly, Mr. S. Littleton, of Bath, son of the late Mr. Thomas Littleton, Baptist minister, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. L. Chandler, Bristol. This being the first marriage solemnised in the above chapel, the happy pair were presented with a handsome Bible.
GRUNDY-COWLEY.—July 2, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. Stokes, Mr. Dennis Grundy, chemist, Bury, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late S. Cowley, Esq., timber-merchant, Ashton-under-Lyne.
KING-GOMM.—July 2, at the Lower Baptist Chapel, Chesham, Bucks, by the Rev. W. Payne, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Snell, Mr. H. M. King, to Miss E. Gomm, of Pednor.
ANDREWS-UNDERHILL.—July 3, at Regent's-park Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Spence, uncle of the bride, James Andrews, Esq., M.D., of 3, The Crescent, Camden-road-villas, to Ada Collingwood, youngest daughter of Edward B. Underhill, Esq., Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.
GOWARD-TOLLER.—July 3, at the Independent Chapel, Market Harborough, by the Rev. Thomas Coleman, of Ashley, the Rev. Professor Goward, M.A., LL.B., of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, to Lizzie Collis Toller, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Toller, of Market Harborough.
LEWIS-SODEN.—July 4, at Lower Clapton, by the Rev. F. Soden, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Aveling, Leonard Lewis, Esq., of Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, to Celia Martha, elder daughter of James B. E. Soden, R.N.
SNELLING-WHITTLE.—July 4, at the Independent Chapel, Bognor, Sussex, by the Rev. B. Kent, of Norwood, Surrey, cousin of the bride, George Snelling, Esq., of Bexley-heath, Kent, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Robert Whittle, Esq., of Oroydon, Surrey.
SWERTNER-WILLIAMS.—July 4, at the Independent Chapel, Uffculme, Devon, by the Rev. J. Le Coustour, the Rev. John Swertner, Spilisbury, to Miss Ann Colliard, daughter of the late Rev. C. Williams.

DEATHS.

BROWNING.—June 25, at Florence, Elizabeth Barrett, wife of Robert Browning, Esq.
CORDER.—June 29, greatly respected, aged sixty-three, Mr. Edward Corder, of Woodbridge-road, Ipswich.
BODLEY.—July 1, at Chatterley-place, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, in the twenty-second year of his age, Edward Fisher, the beloved son of Mr. E. F. Bodley.
BARNARD.—July 2, at Downshire-hill, Hampstead, James Michael Barnard, Esq., of the Old Bailey, Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Without, aged sixty-six, highly respected and deeply lamented.
THORNE.—July 2, at Prospect House, Shebbear, William Reed, eldest surviving son of Mr. James Thorne, Bible Christian minister. He bore a lingering illness with calm and patient resignation, and the confidence with which he met the last enemy affords the strongest consolation to a wide circle of attached relatives and friends.
DARTON.—July 4, at Stamford-hill, of cancer, in her forty-seventh year, Mary Ann Darton, second daughter of the late Samuel Darton, formerly of the firm of Darton and Harvey, 55, Gracechurch-street.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

There was some improvement in English Securities towards the end of last week, but yesterday they opened heavily, and closed at a quarter per cent. below Saturday, owing in a measure to the discovery that the supply of stock, in preparation for to-morrow's settlement, is larger than was expected. The incomplete stage of the Indian Loan negotiation likewise tends to check business.

To-day the market is exceedingly dull, and the few transactions entered into this morning have not produced any effect upon prices. Consols are 89½ 89½ for Money, and 89½ 90 for the 7th of August. The New Threes are 88½ 88½; the Reduced, 88½ 89. Long Annuities, 15½ 15½. Exchequer Bills, March, 10s. to 5s. dis.; ditto, June, 4s. to 1s. dis. India Five per Cent. Loan, 98½ 98½; and ditto Debentures, 95½.

It is considered in the City that in the present state of the Bank returns, any decrease in the rate of interest is out of the question, even were the money market out of doors easier than it is. The payment of the dividends this week will necessarily augment the supply of capital, but the subscription to the Indian Loan will absorb about 800,000.

In the Foreign Department very little business has been transacted, and prices are generally well maintained. The advices from Constantinople continue encouraging, and Turkish Bonds are buoyant in consequence.

Moderate transactions have taken place in the Railway Share Market, but prices have shown rather less firmness in several instances. Great Northern, A Stock, have declined to 98. Great Westerns to 71½. Lancashire and

Yorkshire to 111½ 111½. Midland to 120½. North British to 68 68½. North Eastern, York, to 86½; and South Eastern to 81½ 81½. London and North Western, however, improved to 93½ 94. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have been in moderate favour, without any material change in values. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian realise 15½ 15½. Paris and Lyons, 37½. Bahia and San Francisco have improved to 11½. Grand Trunk of Canada declined to 18½. Great Western of Canada were steady at 10½, and East Indian at 98½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain in moderate request, without change in prices. Union of London realise 26 and 26½. Ottoman Bank, 17½ 17½; and English and Australian Copper, 3½.

DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.—Debility, languor, and emaciation, are evidences of a disordered state of the constitution, and require prompt and judicious treatment. To prevent premature disease, the impaired nutritive power must be reanimated. To obtain this desirable result, no remedy has been found so invariably successful as Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. This celebrated Oil furnishes the material with which nature can build up the debilitated frame, again give rotundity to the chest, firm flesh to the body, muscular strength to the limbs, and elasticity to the spirits. The rapidity and certainty with which this Oil will restore the vital forces, and repair the loss of flesh, are thus described by two eminent surgeons. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., in testifying to its efficacy in general debility, observes:—"After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of, had failed, I tried merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief; and its use was the means of my restoration to health;" and Henry Hanks, Esq., M.R.C.S., states:—"Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the Pale Oil with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil."—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—SELF-PRESERVATION.—How many thousands irretrievably lose their health through neglect of early derangements, and carelessness of the first symptoms of disordered action! Had Holloway's Pills been taken, all would have been rectified; all morbid humours would have been expelled, and everything noxious to the system removed. For cleansing the entire body and preserving the health, no drug, or combination of drugs, equals in potency Holloway's Pills. All who have tried them have united in bestowing unqualified praises upon them, for the ease, cheerfulness, and vigour they beget. The excellence of these Pills has been asserted and confirmed by people in all parts of the globe; their wonderful efficacy in preventing or curing disease is universally admitted.—[Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 5.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£25,696,910
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	£459,900
Gold Bullion ..	£11,148,946
Silver Bullion ..	£71,980
	£25,696,910

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,555,000
Reserve ..	£3,507,315
Public Deposits ..	£7,291,844
Other Deposits ..	£12,092,489
Seven Day and other Bills ..	£80,913
	£27,865,554

July 4, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 5, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

MARTIN, J., Faversham, Kent, watchmaker, July 14, August 10.
OVENDEN, H. F., Maidstone, dealer, July 15, August 14.
HALL, R., Great Warley, Essex, army clothier, July 15, August 13.
LAWS, J., New Church-street, Marylebone, chemist, July 16, August 20.
HARDEN, C., Fenchurch-street, warehouseman, July 17, August 16.
VAGO, S., Gower-place, Bedford-square, licensed victualler, July 16, August 16.
DENNIS, J., Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, draper, July 18, August 6.
HILLIER, G., Trowbridge, marine store dealer, July 16, August 27.
LENOX, H., Liverpool, merchant, July 17, August 7.
FLEET, S., Andlem, Cheshire, mercer, July 28, August 7.

Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

GOODWIN, G., Manchester, auctioneer, July 24, August 21.
SHELLARD, J. H., Bristol, British wine manufacturer, July 23, August 26.
GREEN, J., Swansea, licensed victualler, July 23, August 27.
SHREEVE, W. B., and SHREEVE, C., Burton-upon-Trent, builders, July 25, August 15.
PARNHAM, W., Nottingham, licensed victualler, July 19, August 13.
DAVIS, G., Southampton, builder, July 20, August 23.
IBBOTT, J., Somersham, Huntingdonshire, builder, July 19, August 16.
SOLOMON, L., London-wall, City, cap manufacturer, July 25, August 14.
MOSS, T. J., Edgware-road, Hyde-park, jeweller, July 11, August 17.
CRESKEY, J., Wakefield, grocer, July 23, August 20.
WILSON, R., Leeds, flax-spinner, July 23, August 20.
ROSS, C., Walsall, butcher, July 18, August 8.
WILSON, T., Claverley, Shropshire, saddler, July 19, August 8.
BRITTON, M. W., Shoreditch, milliner, July 22, August 23.
LEWIS, T., Norwood, contractor, July 23, August 20.
BARBER, T. C., High-street, Gravesend, currier and leather seller, July 20, August 16.
HORNSEY, G., Southampton, gas-fitter, July 20, August 16.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 8.

The show of samples of English wheat was small this morning, but arrivals of foreign grain are liberal. We have a steady trade, and English wheat sold at the rates of Monday last, picked samples realising 1s per qr advance. Foreign wheat experienced a fair inquiry, both for consumption and export, and full prices were obtained on the business done. There was only a moderate demand for flour, at the rates of last week. Peas and beans remained without alteration. Of barley sales proceeded slowly, at previous rates. The oat trade was not active; and, except on the best qualities, a

decline of 6d per qr from the prices of this day week had to be submitted to. Cargoes on the coast were held with firmness, and are in more general request.

WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RYE.	MAIZE.	PEAS.	BEANS.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RYE.	MAIZE.	PEAS.	BEANS.
Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65	Essex and Kent, Red 34 1/2 to 65
Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68	Ditto White .. 34 68
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Lincoln, Norfolk, and
Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68	Yorkshire Red .. 34 68
Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37
Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37	Barley, English .. 30 37
Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37	Scottish .. 30 37
Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75	Malt (pale) .. 52 75
Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37	Barley, malted .. 30 37
Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39	Peas, White .. 35 39
Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39	Grey .. 35 39
Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39	Boilers .. 35 39
Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23	Tares (English new) .. 17 23
Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23	Foreign .. 17 23
Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23	Oats (English new) .. 17 23
Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per	Figur, town made, per
Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35	Sack of 280 lbs .. 45 35
Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40	Linseed, English .. 34 40
Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40	Baltic .. 34 40
Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40	Black Sea .. 34 40
Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27	Hempseed .. 19 27
Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25	Canaryseed .. 21 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	Cloverseed, per cwt. of
112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25	112 lbs. English .. 21 25
German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25	German .. 21 25
French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25	French .. 21 25
American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25	American .. 21 25
Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Linseed Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2
Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2	Rape Cake, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2
Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	Rape Seed 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 3 1/2 to 4d; household ditto, 3 1/2 to 4d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 8.

The show of foreign stock in our market to-day was of full average quantity, and, on the whole, of somewhat improved quality. Sales progressed slowly on easier terms. From our own grazing districts we were well supplied with beasts; and the general condition of the stock was prime. The Lincolnshire season has opened remarkably well as to quality. Although the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per lb. A few very superior Scots sold at 5s, but the general top figure was 4s 10d per lb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 1,000 beasts, &c.; from Lincolnshire, 500 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland 500 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 28 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was tolerably good, as to number, but their general condition was inferior, when compared with several previous weeks. Prime Downs and half-breds commanded a steady sale, at full quotations; otherwise the mutton trade was heavy, at 3d per lb. less money. The best old Downs sold at 4s 4d per lb. We were well supplied with lambs, with little doing, at Thursday's decline in sales. We have to report a heavy sale for calves—the supply of which was good—at last week's decline in value. There was only a limited inquiry for pigs, on former terms.

Per lb. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	4	to	5	Fr. coarse woolled	4	4	to	10
Second quality	3	10	4	2	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	4
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	2	Leg. coarse calves	5	6	4	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	10	10	Prime small	4	2	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	4	3	6	Large hogs	4	0	4	6
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Neatam. porkers	4	8	4	10

Lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

Sticking calves, 20s to 30s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 30s to 35s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 8.

Only moderate supplies of meat are on sale at these markets, and the trade, generally, rules steady, at full quotations.

Per lb. by the carcass.

	m.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Superior beef	3	0	3	8	Small pork	4	4	4	8
Middling ditto	3	8	4	0	Inf. mutton	3	6	4	0
Prime large do.	4	0	4	2	Middling ditto	4	2	4	4
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Large pork	3	10	4	2	Veal	3	6	4	6

Each 4s 2d to 5s 2d.

Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, July 9.

TEA.—The market has continued very inactive, without any material change in prices.

COFFEE.—Only limited transactions have been entered into, and prices are fairly sustained for the better qualities. In the refined market there has been no change of importance.

COCONUTS.—Owing to a large quantity being announced for public sale quotations have shown less firmness, except for good and fine qualities of plantation Ceylon.

RICE.—The market has slightly improved, and previous rates are fully sustained.

SALT.—Business has been good for the better descriptions of East India, and a slight advance is noticeable in values.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 6.—The supply of most things continues to improve, and that of vegetables is now sufficient for the demand. Good samples of endive and artichokes are received from France; also apricots and green figs, greenhouses in large quantities, and new apples and pears; the latter come from Lisbon and Oporto. Several cargoes of West India pineapples have also arrived. Peas are plentiful. Grapes fetch fair prices. Of strawberries there is a good supply from the open ground. Cherries are also everywhere plentiful; also Asparagus, French and broad beans, young carrots, and new potatoes; may also now be obtained, the latter fetch 2d per lb. Cucumbers are coming in more plentifully. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 8.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,248 firkins butter, and 2,326 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 15,461 casks butter, 1,711 bales bacon. The demand for Irish butter is still of a limited character; but owing to the best Dutch having advanced to 100s, there was a little more inquiry for the finest mild brands, which sold at 100s, on board, third Corks 85s to 90s, fourths 75s landed. The supply of Irish bacon being barely sufficient for the demand, a further advance of 2s per cwt was obtained, sales of prime Waterford sizeable made at 75s on board, and the market closed steady at the advance.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 8.—The supplies of new home-grown potatoes since our last report have been steadily increased, and the show of foreign samples is large. Generally speaking the trade is rather inactive, and prices now range 6s to 10s per cwt. Last week's imports were 6,863 baskets, barrels, and casks from Dunkirk; 3,370 baskets from Rotterdam, 88 baskets from Boulogne, and 36 tons from Jersey.

HOPS, Monday, July 8.—The reports of this morning are somewhat diversified. In the Weald of Kent and Sussex, the blight appears to be rapidly progressing, and the plant is going from bad to worse; whilst in the Mid Kent Farnham,

and Worcester districts the strong bine is making an effort to clean, and looks rather more promising. The greatest estimate of the duty, viz., 70,000,000, must be with but little support, the feeling being more against than in favour. The demand continues very limited, but with a firm currency. Mid and East Kent, 90s, 150s, 210s; Weald of Kent, 80s, 130s, 180s; Sussex, 75s, 90s, 140s; Yearlings, 120s, 160s, 210s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 2 bales from Ostend, 12 from Rotterdam, and 100 from Antwerp.

SEEDS, Monday, July 8.—There is no business passing in cloverseed, and values remain unaltered. Not much cloverseed offering, and little appears to be wanted. Prices are now about nominal for all descriptions. Trefoil was quiet, and little offering. Canaryseed of inferior quality sells very low; fine samples are scarce, and steady in value. Tares go off for feeding purposes at moderate prices.

WOOL, Monday, July 8.—Several parcels of wool have changed hands for shipment to France and Belgium, at full quotations; and there is rather more business doing in most kinds, for home consumption. The supplies on offer are seasonably good.

OIL, Monday, July 8.—Lined oil is in moderate request at 29s 9d per cwt on the spot. Rape has changed hands to a fair extent at 40s 6d to 41s 6d for foreign refined, and at 38s 6d to 39s for brown. Olive, cocoonut, palm, and fish oils are a dull business at barely late rates. American spirits of turpentine are held at 50s 6d per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, July 6.—The transactions in flax have been very limited, at last week's currency. For all kinds of hemp the demand has ruled heavy, at about previous currencies, clean Petersburg being worth 30d per ton. Both jute and coir goods have been in slow request, at barely stationary prices.

COALS, Monday, July 8.—Market very firm, at the rates of last day. South Hetton 15s 6d, Trimdon Hartlepool 13s 3d, South Kelloe 17s 6d, Thorpe 15s 6d, Tansfield 12s 9d. Hartleys 15s 6d. Fresh arrivals 22, left 6—total 28.

TALLOW, Monday, July 8.—Very little business is passing in our market to-day. P.Y.C. is quoted at 52s per cwt on the spot, and at 50s for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat 2s 3d per lb.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock	14539	15738	14697	13039	59996
Price of Yellow Candles	57s 6d	49s 3d	54s 0d	52s 9d	52s 0d
Delivery last Week	1636	1258	1006	1647	1187
Ditto from the 1st of June	7099	5189	5220	9747	5510
Arrived last Week	811	812	1801	8863	451
Ditto from the 1st of June	8844	9360	7842	13712	5449
Price of Town Tallow	59s 6d	50s 6d	55s 0d	55s 0d	52s 0d

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of
Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

"All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL
TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 2s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street, near Portland-place.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS
are confidently recommended as a simple but certain Remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

GOOD NEWS TO MOTHERS.

CHILDREN are generally troubled with worms. M. D. M. JENKINS, Chemist, Medical Hall, Newcastle Emlyn, South Wales, has invented a very simple, certain, and effectual remedy.

They are small sweet cakes; the children will eat them with as much pleasure as they eat a biscuit. A little girl of mine, two years of age, took one of them, and in less than five hours, was delivered of twenty-one long worms. I made a trial of them upon two others of my children, and they had the most astonishing effect. I wish all the world to know of this valuable remedy.

J. WILLIAMS,

Sold in Packets at 9d. and 1s. 1 1/2d. each, by post 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, stating age. Sold wholesale by all the London and other wholesale houses, and retailed by all respectable chemists.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great improvement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY

be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his illimited Stock of Sterling Silver, and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Cloeks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom, and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 23s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 21s. 6d. per chaldron, 12s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 160 and 286, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—**COCKERELL** and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty's Household, 13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purbeck-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—**HIGH-BURY** and **KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS**—**LEA** and **CO.'S** PRICE for **HETTON** and **LAMTON WALLSEND**, the best House Coal is 23s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 22s.; best small, 12s.; Silkestone, 22s.; second, 10s.; best Clay Cross, 21s.; second, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to **LEA** and **CO.**, Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland. N.B. No agents employed.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES.—**MARSHALL** and **SON** respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good sound CLARET, at 18s. per dozen, bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60s. per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon 51. worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and **SON**, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitiens') respecting your wine.

"I am, &c.,
"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,
"C. L. RYAN.

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

112, Bishopsgate Within, City.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

TO LADIES.—Our New SHOW-ROOMS

are now Open with the Largest Stock in the WORLD of Spring and Summer Horse-hair Crinoline Petticoats, Paris and American Watch-spring Jupons, with every novelty in front fastening Elastic Corset Stays and Bodices.

Ladies' French Muslin and Lace Jupons . . . 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Paris and American Watch-spring Skeleton Petticoats, the lightest and best; for summer wear, with ten to one hundred springs . . . 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

Horsehair Crinoline, Corded, Damask, Gored, Tucked, Flounced, and Fluted Petticoats . . . 3s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.

Ladies' Front-fastening Elastic Bodices . . . 2s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.

German, Belgium, and Paris Wove Corsets . . . 3s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.

Self-adjusting Front-fastening Stays . . . 4s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.

Self-lacing Family and Nursing Stays . . . 8s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

Elastic Family Belts, &c. 8s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

A large variety of Young Ladies' Front-fastening Stays, Bodices, Petticoats, &c., of every description. Engravings of the above Post-free.

Address, WILLIAM CARTER and Co.,

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MERCHANT TAILOR, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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And 180 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, WEST-END.

Has the most Extensive, Choice and Varied Stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothes in the Kingdom—Ready-Made or Made to Measure.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S READY-MADE

GARMENTS are warranted to Fit Well, are Made Well, and from the Newest Fashions and Materials. Very Durable, and at very Economical Prices.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S ORDERED

DEPARTMENT contains the most Beautiful Fabrics; is under the Superintendence of First-rate Cutters, whereby Graceful Garments are insured, at moderate prices.

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DEPARTMENT containing every requisite for every Climate. Outfits of any quantity are always on hand for immediate use. LAWRENCE HYAM can with confidence recommend this Department to the notice of Emigrants, the Garments being very superior to what are usually supplied by other houses.

CLERGYMEN, MINISTERS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN

should visit this Establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a PERMANENT DYE, and of warranted durability.

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FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Second, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

TRADE MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 2d., 4d., 8d.; and Tins, 1s., 6s., and 9s. 6d.

Considerable extra advantage is allowed upon the sale of articles similar in appearance, to encourage their being recommended in place of Patent Corn Flour, to support which practice unsuspicious announcements are made use of. It is therefore respectfully suggested that families should observe that no other kinds are substituted for BROWN and POLSON'S, of which the "Lancet" states (July 24, 1858), "This is superior to anything of the kind known"—an opinion indisputably confirmed by scientific tests and public appreciation.

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CAUTION.—LAZENBY'S HARVEY'S

SAUCE, manufactured from the late Elizabeth Lazenby's Original Receipt, bears the names and signature of her grandson, Charles Lazenby, on the front and back labels and wrappers, and not any third label on the necks of the bottles.

Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 160, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

. Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET; THE OXFORD

and CAMBRIDGE BOUQUET.—These popular and celebrated Perfumes are not genuine unless they have the names and address of the original and only makers on each bottle.

METCALFE, BINGLEY and CO.,

180s and 181, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

In bottles, 2s.; 3s. 6d.; 5s.; and upwards.

METCALFE, BINGLEY and CO.'S NEW

PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh Brushes, genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of brush and comb, and perfumery for the toilet. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.

180s and 181, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

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LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontrovertibly established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

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"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS and FROM ANY CAUSE,

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which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 5l. weekly for injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS!

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

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School RE-OPENS on the 29th July.

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THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE
JUNE 18th, 1861.

We have had much pleasure in being present at the annual examination of Mr. Jackson's School. We were glad to find that it has rapidly increased in numbers. The different classes read in the Four Books of Horace's Odes, in Cicero, Virgil, and Caesar; in German, Undine and Fables; in French the more advanced could read any French put into their hands. They performed, also, exercises in Cube and Square-root Fractions, and Rule of Three. The more advanced students have also been writing Greek and Latin Exercises. What is very pleasing in the aspect of the school is the goodwill which the pupils show to their work and the love of knowledge which they appeared to possess. The progress, since last year, is marked and satisfactory, and the teaching appears to be, in every respect, excellent. Of the three pupils who went up to the Oxford Examination last year, all passed, and two with honours.

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